Roma Site, Prince Edward Island

Jeanne Alyluia — **Nineteenth-Century Glassware from the Roma Site, Prince Edward Island**

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the Roma Site, Prince Edward Island
by Jeanne Alyluia

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Abstract

The 19th-century glassware from the Roma site falls into nine major categories on the basis of function. In descending order of artifact concentration, these are: liquor bottles; medicinal bottles; miscellaneous glassware; perfume and cosmetic containers, and sauce bottles (equal quantities); lamp chimneys and mirrors (equal quantities); stoppers, and ink bottles. Approximately 100 identifiable objects are represented, the majority of which were excavated from the MacDonald store, although they do not necessarily date from its period of occupation. The collection is typical of the 19th century, and includes a cross-section of many of the types of utilitarian glasswares which were available at the time and which could have been purchased at a general store. While some of the glassware may have been manufactured in Canada, it also appears to have been imported from the United States, England, and in one case, Scotland.

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Introduction

Historical Background

Brudenell Point, situated on the east coast of Prince Edward Island (formerly Trois-Rivières and Isle St-Jean respectively), was the site of two major occupations in the 18th and 19th centuries, the first being a French settlement, and the second an English general store (Fig. 1).

In 1732 a fishing and trading settlement was established by Jean-Pierre Roma, Director of the Compagnie de l'Est de l'Isle St-Jean. The enterprise, however, was beset with difficulties almost from its inception. Disagreements with the clergy and financial backers in France eventually left Roma as sole proprietor of the settlement in 1737. Crop devastation by mice and grasshoppers, shipwrecks and other misfortunes continued to plague the venture. In 1745 the settlement was completely destroyed by a party of New England privateers - part of the victorious expedition which had seized the fortress of Louisbourg - and the project was abandoned (Coleman 1970: 91-7).

The site appears to have remained deserted until 1823, at which time Angus and Hugh MacDonald acquired lease rights to the point and erected a general store there. A Dr. David Kaye also occupied the building which existed until about 1849, but the lengths of time that the MacDonalds operated the store, and that Dr. Kaye lived in it, are not known (Korvemaker 1969: 5, 49).

Information about additional 19th-century structures in the vicinity of Brudenell Point is very sparse. Documentary evidence permits the identification of the Shaw house and well, both dating from the late 1800s, and otherwise reveals only that the MacDonalds built several ships at the point, and that a building of undetermined function was reported to have existed in 1820 (Korvemaker 1969: 78-80).

Except for the occupations discussed, the Brudenell Point area has generally been used for farming during the past 200 years, and consequently has been extensively ploughed over.

Nature of the Report

The body of this report deals with the identifiable 19th-century glassware which was excavated from the Roma site during the 1968 to 1970 field seasons, under the direction of Roderick Sprague and E. Frank Korvemaker, both formerly of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, the sponsor of the project (see Fig. 2). Table glass is not included in the study.

The 19th-century excavated features are as follows: an unidentified building, the MacDonald store, possible shipbuilding pits, the Shaw well, a possible shipbuilding or saw pit, the Shaw house, a second unidentified building and a Brudenell Point house.

Nineteenth-century glassware also occurs in several 18th-century, 20th-century and general excavated features: the Roma storage cellar, some surface finds, a recent trash pit, fresh water springs, the Roma blacksmith shop, part of the Roma Company house, an unidentified French building, and test trenches.

Nineteenth-century glassware occurring in 18th-century features may be attributed to fill or contamination by ploughing.

The report is intended to fulfill two functions: to identify the excavated material and place it in its proper historical and social context, and to act as an information source for the future identification of artifacts from other sites. A study of the 19th-century glassware from the Roma site is very important since other historic sites in Canada yield large quantities of similar material, and since relatively little is known of Canadian 19th-century glassware.

No plans exist for restoring the 19th-century MacDonald store (the excavations were originally intended to investigate the 18th-century Roma settlement), but it is interesting to note that the MacDonald occupation of Brudenell Point is of importance to Prince Edward Island history. "The store is one of three established by this family; the other two being located on Panmure Island and in Georgetown. Furthermore, family connections of this group stretch from the enterprising merchants and shipbuilders to one of the Fathers of Confederation, Andrew A. MacDonald, who was born on Brudenell Point in 1829" (Korvemaker 1969: 109).

The artifacts have been divided into nine major categories on the basis of function, and each category is represented by a chapter. Where appropriate, artifacts have been further divided into specific groups within each of these major categories. The body of the report consists of general histories of glass types and of particular glass manufacturing techniques, plus a description and analysis of each of the Roma specimens, with illustrations of type examples. Bottle histories are dealt with primarily, but

where information on products was available or of interest, it too was included.

In cataloguing, the Nickerson Colour Fan (Munsell Colour Company) was used under fluorescent lighting to determine colour.

The presence of lead in the glass was determined by a short-wave ultra-violet light (Fisher Scientific, Mineralight, UVS-11), which causes the glass to fluoresce a cold, ice blue.

The following dates were relevant to the analysis of much of the 19th-century glassware, and were used throughout the report:

1821	Rickett's three-piece mould patented in England by a Bristol firm.
1830s	The suspected date for the introduction of the finishing tool in England (Toulouse 1969b: 533, 534).
1850s	The period during which finishing tools were patented in the United States (Toulouse 1969b: 533, 534).
1850s	The changeover from the use of the pontil rod to the snap case or sabot, thus eliminating pontil marks (McKearin 1970: 107).
1870s	The development of the gas-fired glory hole which allowed for neat, uniform finishes.
World War I	The last use of manganese as a decolourizer; hence, clear glass which had been exposed to the sun and which had consequently turned purple from the action of the ultra-violet light on the manganese, would date before 1918.

Liquor Bottles

The word "liquor" has "gradually come to acquire the specialized meaning of any alcoholic beverage" (Mendelsohn 1965: 202), be it wine, beer, or spirits; it is a convenient term to use when discussing bottles which often were used indiscriminately as containers for these products. Liquor bottles may then be defined as the vessels in which such beverages were transported and stored, and from which they often were served. The liquor bottles from the Roma site can be divided into five main groups on the basis of shape, colour and contents: case or gin bottles, flasks, cylindrical "black" glass bottles, cylindrical green glass bottles, and "champagne" style bottles.

Case or Gin Bottles

Case or gin bottles are distinguished by their short necks, and flat, four-sided bodies which taper from shoulder to base. This tapering evolved gradually, the bottles of the 17th century being straight-sided. The fact that a tapered bottle could more easily be withdrawn from a mould probably contributed to this evolution in its early stages. The name "case" bottle derives from the practice of transporting these early vessels in partitioned basket-work crates, and later in wooden cases. This apparently permitted a greater net load than would have been possible with long-necked cylindrical bottles (Hughes 1955: 1575). "Gin" bottle is a later appellation. It was not until the last quarter of the 19th century that the tapering, square-sectioned vessels became synonymous with the product, gin. At this time, glassware manufacturers were offering in their catalogues, square taper gins (Hagerty Bros. & Co. [1867]: 240), and later, taper gins (Putnam 1965: 135) and Holland style gins (Dominion Glass Co. [1920s]: 21). Prior to this time, the bottles probably held a variety of products, such as aquavitae and brandy (McNulty 1971: 107), and were also probably used by alchemists, apothecaries and barbers (Noël Hume 1961: 106). The colour of case bottles is usually a dark olive-green, although some amber and clear examples do exist. Their size is variable, ranging from ounces to gallons, and the closure is most commonly cork.

Four examples of case bottles were excavated at the Roma site: two are almost complete vessels and are of different volumes; the third bottle is represented by a flanged finish, and the fourth by a chamfered corner of a body fragment.

Sample 1
Almost complete vessel found in the MacDonald store (Fig. 3a).
Width of Sides: 74 mm at the shoulder tapering to 50 mm at the base.
Condition of Sides: At least two of the sides are convex; two adjacent sides have settling marks which occur when warm bottles are removed from the mould and left to stand; faint vertical striations, caused by withdrawing the bottle from the mould, are present.
Resting Surface: Four-pointed, that is, the bottle rests on the four corners of the base, the sides being slightly arched.
Basal Surface: Concave; essentially smooth, but some raised lines of no regular pattern are present.
Total Height: 215 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent, seed-bubbled, slightly patinated, unevenly distributed at the base.
Colour: 7.5Y.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been mouth-blown in a one-piece dip mould. Vertical striations are the result of withdrawing the bottle from such a mould. The tapering sides were a definite aid in this process. Because there is no pontil mark on the base, it appears that the bottle was manufactured after the 1850s when the snap case came into use. English, Dutch, European and American companies all produced case bottles during this period, but they are almost impossible to distinguish one from another unless they are embossed or have paper labels. The missing neck to this bottle probably had a downtooled finish, or possibly one which was flanged.

Sample 2
Almost complete vessel from the MacDonald store.
Width of Sides: 84 mm at the shoulder, tapering to 65 mm at the base.
Condition of Sides: The sides which are present are essentially flat; settling marks are faint; the glass distribution in the lower body is uneven; vertical withdrawing lines are present.
Resting Surface: Four-pointed, as in sample 1.
Basal Surface: Concave; smooth.
Total Height: 220 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; seed-bubbled; slightly patinated.

Colour: 7.5Y.
Manufacture and Dating: This bottle has been manufactured in the same way, and during the same period as sample 1. Only in size do the bottles meaningfully differ, sample 2 being of a larger volume.

Sample 3
Finish fragment from the MacDonald store (Fig. 3b).
Lip: Flanged.
Lip Height: 6 mm.
Lip Diameter: 43 mm approximately.
Neck: Short, cylindrical.
Neck Height: 27 mm approximately.
Neck Diameter: 29 mm approximately.
Glass: Transparent; half of the finish is burnt.
Colour: 10Y.
Manufacture and Dating: Extra glass has been added to form the lip, and it has been finished by hand. A considerable amount of excess glass remains on the neck. Thickened, flanged lips were popular in the 18th and early 19th centuries, but were still in use as late as 1900 as indicated by a Dutch catalogue of that year (Boers & Co. 1900: 5). The Roma specimen, however, probably does not date this late.

Sample 4
Chamfered corner fragment from the fresh water springs.
Width of Chamfer: 7 mm.
Glass: Transparent; seed-bubbled; a distinct pattern of broken vertical striations is visible.
Colour: 7.5Y.
Manufacture and Dating: This specimen has probably been blown in a two- or three-piece mould, since a mould line appears to be present on one edge of the chamfer. According to Shafer (1970: 43), these hinged moulds replaced the open, or dip moulds in the middle of the 19th century. The chamfer and the broken striation pattern suggest that the fragment may be of a later date: the Illinois Glass Co. catalogue of 1911 offers a chamfered taper gin (Putnam 1965: 152), and a Dominion Glass Co. catalogue of the 1920s illustrates (on page 21) a Holland style gin with a similar vertically striated pattern.

The History of Gin
Although gin is a relatively recent beverage, its origin remains somewhat obscure; allegedly, it was discovered in the Netherlands, by a medical professor searching for a specific with diuretic properties. The first actual recipe for gin was published in Dutch in 1622 (Forbes 1948: 159).

It is a spirit distilled from barley grain into malt liquor, and flavoured with juniper berries, coriander seeds, or the like. The name gin is an English abbreviation of the Dutch "geneva" or "geneven," which itself is derived from the French word for juniper "genièvre" (pers. com. to E. Boulerice from John^{S} de Kuyper & Zoon, Schiedam, 23 February 1970). From its Dutch origins have emerged analogous terms for the product and its bottle: Geneva, Hollands, Schiedam, and Dutch gin bottle.

Gin was at first used as a medicine and sold only in apothecary shops. Because it was inexpensive to make and consequently cheap to sell, it soon became a popular drink with the lower classes. The military also acquired a taste for gin, and they were responsible for introducing the beverage to England in the late 1600s upon returning from wars on the Continent. Soon the drink was widely accepted, including the nobility of the British court. By the mid-1700s, however, excessive drinking had become a national problem. In an attempt to relieve the situation, a heavy tax was imposed on the beverage. The only result of the legislation was that gin went back to the apothecary shops and with a little bitter flavouring added became the untaxed "medicine" known as bitters. Gin could not be put down in England or elsewhere, of course, and has remained popular to this day (Shafer 1970: 38, 40; Munsey 1970: 84).

Flasks

Since the turn of the 19th century, the word flask, or pocket-bottle, has come to denote a particular type of spirits bottle. It is elliptical or ovate in cross-section; its flat or convex sides rise to a shoulder, or taper directly into a short neck; its capacity is rarely over a quart, and usually not over a pint (McKearin 1953: 10). This design was meant to allow for convenient transportation on one's person.

Three examples of flasks have been recovered from the Roma site: body fragments of one vessel indicate that it is definitely an historical or pictorial flask; the finish of another vessel may possibly be from an historical or pictorial flask; the third fragment, a neck and partial body, is from a later shoofly flask.

Historical and Pictorial Flasks

Historical and pictorial flasks were popular in the United States from the 1820s to the 1870s, although by 1850 a gradual decline in design had begun. Historical flasks fall roughly into four principal groups: masonic; emblems and designs related to economic life; portraits of national heroes, and designs associated with them or their deeds; portraits of presidential candidates, and emblems and

slogans of political campaigns (McKearin 1953: 15). Pictorial flasks, on the other hand, are purely decorative, the sunburst and cornucopia being two popular motifs. Colours of both varieties span the various shades of amber, green, blue, and purple. Most flasks were blown in two-piece moulds, and used a cork closure.

Sample 1
Body fragments from the MacDonald store.
Glass: Transparent; highly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 7.5Y.
Manufacture and Dating: The flask has been mouth-blown in a mould. Although the fragments are very small, an eagle appears to be part of the motif. This was a very popular motif during the 1820 to 1870 period, and appeared on many flasks of varied subject matter.

Sample 2
Finish-neck from the Shaw house (Fig. 4).
Lip: Rounded; rolled over.
Lip Height: 9 mm.
Lip Diameter: 31 mm.
Neck: Short, cylindrical.
Neck Height: 32 mm.
Neck Diameter: 25-9 mm.
Glass: Transparent; some seed bubbles; pull marks on the neck.
Colour: 10Y.
Attribution, Manufacture and Dating: This specimen is referred to as an historical flask on the basis of its short neck and hand-finished lip, and its similarity to an identified example; in describing the various finishes found on historical flasks, McKearin (1948: 485, 486) uses a rare masonic flask as the model to illustrate the "plain, rounded rolled over collar" which the Roma sample resembles. Masonic flasks were very prevalent in the 1820s, but production seems to have ceased abruptly about 1830. These dates approximate the time at which the specimen would have been manufactured, that is, before the introduction of the lipping tool in the 1850s. Whether the Roma sample is definitely of the masonic type, however, is a matter of conjecture.

Shoofly Flask
Shoofly is the trade name to describe this particular style of flask (Dominion Glass Co. [1920s]: 14). Because of the design, it is often referred to as a coffin flask as well.

Sample 1
Finish-neck-partial body from the MacDonald store (Fig. 5).
Lip: Downtooled.
Lip Height: 17 mm.
Lip Diameter: 19-32 mm.
String Rim: Rounded and slightly V-shaped.
String Rim Height: 5 mm.
Finish: Stopper.
Neck: Cylindrical.
Neck Height: 44 mm.
Neck Diameter: 26-8 mm.
Shoulder: Rounded.
Body: Tapers toward the base; front and back are flat; sides are convex; mould lines extend up the middle of the sides as far as the string rim.
Body Width: 46 mm.
Glass: Transparent; patinated on the interior surface.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The flask has been blown in a two-piece mould, and then has been hand-finished with a finishing tool. This has resulted in a smooth and uniform product, the applied glass of the finish having merged evenly into that of the neck. The neat appearance of the finish suggests that the flask was manufactured from the late 1870s when the development of the gas-fired glory hole allowed for more localized and intense heat during the finishing of the bottle (Toulouse 1969b: 534).

The style of finish is known as a stopper finish (Dominion Glass Co. [1920s]: 9). Inside the bore is a ledge which was meant to act as a resting surface for a glass stopper with the upper part of its shank wrapped in shell cork. The cork would remain in the bore when the stopper was withdrawn (Putnam 1965: 82), and the ledge would prevent the cork from slipping down into the flask when the stopper was replaced. It is possible that the stopper found at the Roma site (see Fig. 34), was used in conjunction with this flask, in spite of the fact that there is a slight colour difference. Whitall, Tatum and Co. refer to the use of shell cork in their 1887 catalogue, and until the development of the standardized continuous thread finish in the 1920s, it, and the stopper finish, were in common use (Lief 1965: 26).

Cylindrical "Black" Glass Bottles

Black glass bottles are so named because they appear black in reflected light; in actuality, they are of dark olive-green or olive-amber glass. Since the mid-17th century, bottles of this type have been used as carrying, storage and serving vessels for an assortment of alcoholic beverages and other products. Although their shape gradually evolved from squat and globular to tall and

cylindrical, their function remained generalized until the late 19th century, at which time shape and size became associated with specific products. To functionally distinguish the Roma bottles with certainty, however, is not possible. Their country of origin is debatable as well, although it is known that both England and the United States were prolific manufacturers of black glass bottles during the 19th century.

No complete black glass bottles were recovered from the Roma site, but a total of 16 neck and finish fragments, and 24 body and base fragments are present. Several finish styles and basal manufacturing techniques are exhibited on these pieces, and the collection will be discussed according to these variations.

Finishes

The 16 neck and finish fragments were recovered from five operations: 11 from the MacDonald store; two from the general testing area northwest of the monument, and one each from an unidentified 19th-century building, the fresh water springs, and Roma's forge. Except for two specimens, all of the necks are bulged. The glass is orange-peeled and seed-bubbled, and often displays pull marks, a result of the finishing process. All of the finishes are two-part, and have been manufactured with the aid of a finishing tool. Bearing in mind the times at which this tool is suspected and known to have been in use, the finishes date from the 1830s if their origin is English, the 1850s if it is American, or the late 1870s if they were manufactured after the development of the gas-fired glory hole and possess the more refined features associated with it (Toulouse 1969b: 533-4). The bores produced by this tool are very uniform; in the case of the Roma bottles, they range from approximately 18 mm to 21 mm in diameter.

The finish styles are based on the shape of the lip, on the various string rim forms which accompany these lips, and the angles which are formed between the two. With so small a sample, only a rough chronological sequence is possible. The styles, and a comparative chart measured in millimetres follow:

Style	Lip	String Rim	Figure
1A	Flattened	Slightly downtooled	6a
1B	Flattened	Downtooled	6b
2A	Slightly rounded	Slightly downtooled	7a
2B	Slightly rounded	Downtooled	7b
3A	Downtooled	Flattened	8a
3B	Downtooled	Slightly downtooled	8b
3C	Downtooled	Downtooled	8c
4	Rounded	Rounded	9

Bases

Of the 24 body and base fragments, 14 were retrieved from the MacDonald store; two each from the Shaw house, the general testing area northwest of the monument, an unidentified French building, and the test trenches; one each from Roma's storage cellar and from the surface finds. Except for two specimens, the cylindrical body fragments are straight-sided and do not have a basal sag; they were probably blown in either a dip mould or a three-piece mould. The glass is consistently seed-bubbled and orange-peeled, and occasionally patinated.

Three major manufacturing techniques are manifested on the bases; they appear either singly or in combination, and the bases will be studied with regard to these variations. The first configuration is the push-up mark at the tip of the base, which is a result of the formation of the basal indentation. Either a pointed or a circular push-up tool has been used on the Roma bottles. In some cases an iron deposit has been left by a bare iron push-up tool.

The second manifestation is the pontil mark, which was left when the pontil rod used to hold the bottle during the finishing of its neck, was removed. Ring and sand pontil marks are evident on the bases in the collection. Ring pontil marks result from the use of the blowpipe as pontil; that is, after the bottle was snapped off, the blowpipe and the glass adhering to it, were used as the pontil rod. Sand pontil marks were left by a larger gather of glass, in the shape of the basal profile, which had been dipped into sand and then applied to the base. The markings left by such a pontil can be quite varied, as is evident on the Roma bottles. Bottles bearing pontil marks may be dated generally as pre-1850s; those produced after this time relied on the use of the snap case or sabot and consequently do not bear pontil marks.

The third manufacturing technique which is displayed is that of basal moulding. The Ricketts' three-piece mould, patented in England in 1821, was the first such device to be used in the production of black glass bottles. The early moulded bottles possessed pontil marks, but as the century progressed they disappeared, and embossed lettering and numbering took their place.

Secondary markings are also apparent on some of the bases and they will be mentioned where they occur. The first is referred to as a carrying mark, and is a small indentation located on the interior of the bottle in the area of the push-up and body junction. It is caused by the end of a long rod being inserted through the bore of the bottle as a means of carrying the finished product, in an inverted position, to the lehr, or annealing oven. The second feature is referred to as a slugged bottom, and signifies that the glass distribution in the base of the bottle is very uneven.

The types of basal markings which are represented in the collection are as follows:

Style	Basal Marking	Figure
1	Ring pontil mark	10a
2	Sand pontil mark	10b
3	Pointed push-up mark; sand pontil mark	11a
4	Circular push-up mark; sand pontil mark	11b
5	Moulded base with push-up mark and sand pontil mark	12a
6	Moulded base with circular push-up mark	12b
7	Moulded bases with embossing	13
8	Miscellaneous	

Cylindrical Green Glass Bottles

Green glass bottles are distinguished from earlier "black" glass bottles of similar function, as these were gradually superseded by the lighter coloured green glass, the change-over beginning about 1860 (Davis 1949: 141). The colour itself was not new, but the growing demand for it was.

Seven fragmentary examples of such liquor bottles are present in the Roma collection. They are distinguished by a flattened lip; shorter downtooled string rim; bulged or straight neck; rounded shoulder; cylindrical body; shallow dome-shaped, unempontilled base, and thick aqua-coloured glass (Fig. 16). They are referred to as "London gin" in the Hagerty Bros. & Co. catalogue of 1876 ([1876]: 239, 240), and as "Tom gin," "wine," and "scotch style whiskey" in the Dominion Glass Company catalogue of the 1920s ([1920s]: 20, 34, 35). The Roma bottles would date from approximately the 1850s or sixties to the 1920s. Except in the case of sample 2, it is impossible to determine their country of origin.

Sample 1
Finish and partial body-base from the MacDonald store (Figs. 14; 15a).
Lip: Flattened.
Lip Height: 17 mm.
Lip Diameter: 30 mm.
String Rim: Downtooled.
String Rim Height: 8 mm.
String Rim Diameter: 30 mm.
Neck: Appears bulged.
Body: Essentially cylindrical, but is partially flattened out of shape.
Body Height: 120 mm extant.
Body Diameter: 81 mm at mid-body, tapering to 78 mm at lower body.
Base Diameter: 75-7 mm.

Basal Surface: The vertical mould lines from the body continue horizontally around the heel; circular mould lines extend around either side of the flattened resting surface; another circular mould line is present, closer to the centre of the base; at the very centre is a small raised dome.
Glass: Transparent; patinated; dull finish.
Colour: 10GY.
Manufacture: The body and base were formed in a two-piece body mould with a cup bottom, as indicated by the mould lines around the heel; a finishing tool was used to complete the neck.

Sample 2
Partial body-base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 15b).
Body: Essentially cylindrical, but slightly flattened out of shape.
Body Height: 61 mm extant.
Body Diameter: 79 mm at the top extremity, to 74 mm at the lower body.
Base Diameter: 73 mm.
Basal Surface: Similar to sample 1, but with an additional feature: embossed around the base, between the resting surface and the central circular mould line, are the words JOHN STEWART & C KIRKLISTON. Kirkliston, a town in Scotland situated eight miles from Edinburgh, had been the location of the Kirkliston Distillery since the end of the 18th century. In 1855 the works were purchased by Messrs. John Stewart and Co., and in 1878 they merged to become part of the Distillers' Company Limited. John Stewart remained managing director, assisted by his son J.C. Stewart, but by 1887 Robert Stewart had become the new managing director (Barnard 1969: 333). The Roma specimen would therefore date from 1855 to 1878 or 1887.
Glass: Transparent; heavily patinated; dull finish; very worn looking.
Manufacture: Two-piece body mould with a cup bottom, as discussed in sample 1.

Sample 3
Partial body-base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 15c).
Shoulder: Rounded.
Bottle Height: 182 mm extant.
Body Diameter: 81 mm at the shoulder, tapering to 76 mm at the lower body.
Base Diameter: 75 mm.
Basal Surface: Circular mould lines extend around either side of the rounded resting surface; at the centre is a small mamelon.
Glass: Transparent; slightly orange-peeled; slightly patinated; slightly bubbled.

Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture: Three-piece mould, as indicated by the horizontal mould line at the shoulder-body junction; horizontal striations are present on the body.

Sample 4
Partial body-partial base fragment from the MacDonald store (Fig. 15d).
Body Height: 74 mm.
Body Diameter: 80 mm at the lower body.
Base Diameter: 78 mm.
Basal Surface: The mould lines from the body continue around the heel; a faint mould line may extend around the outer edge of the rounded resting surface, while a distinct mould line extends around its inner edge.
Glass: Transparent; patinated; dull finish; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture: Two-piece body mould with a cup bottom, as discussed in sample 1.

Sample 5
Body fragments from an unidentified 19th-century building.
Body Diameter: 7mm at lower body.
Glass: Transparent; orange-peeled; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 5G.

Sample 6
Body fragment from the MacDonald store.
Body Diameter: 75-80 mm.
Glass: Transparent; orange-peeled; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 2.5G.

"Champagne" Style Bottles
The "champagne" style bottle grouping is made strictly on the basis of shape, champagne bottles being generally distinguished by their elongated shoulders, cylindrical bodies and high bell-shaped push-ups, often with a central mamelon. Although the one specimen from the Roma site possesses these features, it was probably not used for champagne since the glass is very thin and would not have been able to withstand the strong internal pressures of such a beverage. Other liquor bottles have been manufactured in a similar style, however. The Roma specimen resembles most closely the "burgundy," advertised by the Illinois Glass Co. in 1903, but a variation with a more pronounced shoulder is listed as "claret," "sauterne" and "cognac" in the same catalogue, and as "woods brandy" in the Dominion Glass

Company catalogue of the 1920s ([1920s]: 11). A cylindrical neck finished with a flattened string rim would probably have completed the Roma bottle.

Sample 1
Shoulder and push-up from the MacDonald store (Fig. 16).
Shoulder: Elongated, champagne-type.
Heel: Rounded.
Push-up: Bell-shaped; the glass at the upper part of the push-up is rippled, as a result of contact with a cold mould.
Push-up Height: 85 mm.
Diameter of Mamelon: 25 mm.
Glass: Transparent; seed-bubbled.
Colour: 2.5GY.
Manufacture and Dating: A method for manufacturing a bottle such as this is illustrated by Henrivaux (1897: Plate 28), and referred to as the Houtart system. The mould was composed of two shoulder parts, and one round-based, dip mould body part. To eliminate the lines caused by these mould parts, the bottle was spun while still in the mould. The push-up was formed by the upward movement of a concave tipped rod, through the base of the mould. The mamelon resulted from the glass filling the rod's concavity during the formation of the push-up. In the United States, turn moulded bottles were being produced from the 1870s to as late as the 1920s (Toulouse 1969b: 532).

Medicinal Bottles

The medicinal bottles which were excavated at the Roma site fall into two main categories on the basis of the type of preparation they contained: druggists' dispensing bottles held both single-dose and multiple-dose prescription medicines, while patent and proprietary medicine bottles contained the assorted preparations which were available over the counter.

Druggists' Dispensing Bottles

Druggists' dispensing bottles were used to convey pre-measured and pre-packaged prescription medicines to an individual. The preparations would take the form of fluids, ointments, powders or pills, and would be packaged in containers suited to their specific properties (Rosewarne 1972: 1). The narrow necks and specialized pouring and dropping lips of the bottles from the Roma site indicate that their contents were fluid. Two traditions of dispensing bottle are represented in the material; that of the single-dose vial, and the subsequent multi-dose bottle. All containers are unembossed, although a paper label may originally have been used to identify and advertise the druggist and his product.

Single-dose Vials

The earliest form of prescription bottle was the single-dose, or long vial. Used at a time when a large segment of the population was illiterate, it proved a safe and accurate method of dispensing potentially dangerous medicines. Acting as liaison between physician and patient, the druggist would prepare a medicine according to the doctor's specifications and dispense it to the patient, along with the proper verbal or written instructions. In this way, the customer could get several vials at once, each vial containing one dose to be emptied individually. Mixing the pre-measured contents of a vial with some form of liquid, such as beer or water, was the common procedure (Rosewarne 1972a: 1-2).

One complete and one partial vial were excavated from the Roma site. Both are of colourless metal, have narrow cylindrical necks finished with a flanged lip, rounded shoulders, tall cylindrical bodies, and shallow basal indentations.

Sample 1
Finish-neck, and partial body-base from the Shaw house (Fig. 17a).
Finish Height: 2 mm.
Finish Diameter: 24 mm.
Neck Height: 18 mm.
Neck Diameter: 1) 17 mm; 2) 15 mm.
Body Height: 24 mm extant.
Body Diameter: 27 mm.
Heel: Rounded.
Basal Surface: A pontil-type mark is present on the base, and its swirling appearance suggests that the glass may have been twisted. A non-glassy inclusion is present in the glass.
Glass: Transparent; lead; very smooth and shiny.
Manufacture and Dating: The neck of the vial has been hand-finished, but the formation of the body and base is unclear. The body may have been formed in an open or two-piece clay mould (Parrish 1859: 51; McKearin 1970: 74), and horizontal striations suggest that the vial may have been turned. Another possibility is that it was formed from glass tubing, the pontil-type mark resulting from the tube's being twisted in order to seal the bottom of the vial. In any case, "the fabrication of vials, especially the very small ones, seems to have demanded a special knack, not mastered by all glass blowers, that put skilled vial-blowers in a class by themselves" (McKearin 1970: 74). The hand-finished lip, and pontil-type mark suggest a pre-1850s date of manufacture.

Sample 2
Complete vial from the MacDonald store (Fig. 17b).
Finish Height: 2 mm.
Finish Diameter: 17 mm.
Neck Height: 16 mm.
Neck Diameter: 15 mm.
Body Height: 63 mm.
Body Diameter: 21 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: Bounded by a flattened resting surface is a 3-mm basal indentation with a central mamelon.
Total Height: 79 mm.
Volume: 1/2 oz.

Glass: Transparent; non-lead; slightly patinated; dull finish.
Manufacture and Dating: The vial has been blown in a Rickett's-type three-piece mould, as indicated by the horizontal mould line at the shoulder which joins two vertical mould lines extending up the neck as far as the hand-finished lip. This type of mould was patented in Bristol in 1821. It is possible that the vial is of British origin since both McKearin (1970: 74) and Parrish (1859: 51) refer to American vials being blown in two-piece or open clay moulds.

Multiple-dose Bottles

The demise of the single-dose vial occurred during the 1840s and fifties. In its place appeared the multiple-dose bottle which contained not only the pre-measured medicine but also the fluid with which it was mixed. Dosage was now measured by the spoonful. Vials continued to be used, but generally for preparations which were measured by drops, and often by the more affluent, since the individual container had become an expensive commodity. Druggists began to stock distinctively shaped bottles ranging in size from a half ounce to 16 ounces. During the 1860s these were manufactured in aqua or clear coloured glass, but by 1900 the majority of druggists' bottles were colourless (Rosewarne 1972: 2-3; Crellin and Scott 1970: 132-53).

Two styles of multi-dose bottles are present in the excavated material: one "tall Blake," and five "plain ovals." These were common shapes from the middle of the 19th century, to the early 20th century, and were produced by a variety of British, American and Canadian companies, thus making definite attributions difficult. According to Rosewarne (pers. com. to O. Jones), however, the pale blue-coloured bottles may be of British origin. Both styles of bottle have the common features of narrow cylindrical necks with finishes suitable for pouring, and rounded shoulders.

Sample 1
Finish-neck and partial body from the MacDonald store (Fig. 18).
Style: Tall Blake; that is, rectangular with chamfered corners.
Finish: Patent lip (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 4).
Finish Height: 7 mm.
Finish Diameter: 28 mm.
Neck Height: 31 mm.
Neck Diameter: 20 mm.
Body Height: 99 mm extant.
Width of Body Panels: 1) 23 mm; 2) 38 mm.

Width of Chamfers: 6 mm.
Heel: Chamfered.
Total Height: 135 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; rippled; patinated.
Colour: 10G.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a mould, and the neck and lip have been finished by hand; a finishing tool has possibly been used.

Sample 2
Almost complete bottle from the MacDonald store (Fig. 19a).
Style: Plain oval.
Finish: Patent lip (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 4).
Finish Height: 6 mm.
Finish Diameter: 30 mm.
Neck Height: 31 mm.
Neck Diameter: 19 mm.
Body Height: 90 mm.
Body Dimensions: 35 mm by 54 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: A mould line extends across the length of the shallowly indented basal surface. At the centre is a ring-shaped pontil mark.
Total Height: 135 mm.
Volume: 4 oz. approximately.
Glass: Transparent; patinated.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a hinged bottom mould, as indicated by the mould line crossing the bottom of the base, and then has been hand-finished with the aid of a pontil rod and a lipping tool. Style, colour, and manufacturing techniques suggest a manufacturing date of the middle of the 19th century.

Sample 3
Almost complete bottle from the MacDonald store (Fig. 19b).
Style: Plain oval.
Finish: Extract lip (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1887: 10).
Finish Height: 5 mm.
Finish Diameter: 22 mm.
Neck Height: 20 mm.
Neck Diameter: 16 mm.
Body Height: 80 mm.
Body Dimensions: 27 mm by 45 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: Bounded by a flattened resting surface, is a shallow indentation with an unidentified raised marking on one side.
Total Height: 110 mm.
Volume: 2 oz. approximately.

Glass: Transparent; patinated.
Colour: 2.5B.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a multi-piece mould (Rosewarne 1972a: 3); the resulting mould lines extend from the heel to the top of the tool-finished lip and around the shoulder-body junction. Finish style, colour, absence of a pontil mark, and manufacture in a multi-piece mould, suggest a production date of the last third of the 19th century. The distinctive blue colour may indicate a British origin since some marked examples in this colour have been found, including one specimen from Lower Fort Garry (1830-1911) in Manitoba which displays similar mould lines (plus additional embossed lettering from an inserted letter plate) and the basal trademark of the York Glass Co. in England (Rosewarne 1972b: 12).

Sample 4
Base from the MacDonald store.
Style: Plain oval.
Base Dimensions: 41 mm by 53 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: A flattened resting surface surrounds a basal indentation of 4 mm.
Glass: Transparent; orange-peeled; patinated.
Colour: 2.5B.
Manufacture and Dating: The absence of a pontil mark and of mould lines on this base suggest that it was formed in a separate part of a multi-piece mould during the second half of the 19th century. Style and colour are in accord with this date. The bottle may have originated in Britain, as suggested by its pale blue colour.

Sample 5
Base fragment from Roma's storage cellar.
Style: Plain oval.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: Surrounded by a flattened resting surface is a shallow indentation with an unidentified raised marking on one side.
Glass: Transparent; orange-peeled.
Colour: 10B.
Manufacture and Dating: This piece appears to have been manufactured in the same way, and during the same period as sample 4. It also may be British in origin.

Sample 6
Finish-neck-partial body from the MacDonald store.
Style: Plain oval.
Finish: Patent lip (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 4).

Finish Height: 6 mm.
Finish Diameter: 25 mm.
Neck Height: 25 mm.
Neck Diameter: 19 mm.
Body Height: 55 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; slightly orange-peeled; slightly patinated.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a mould which has left mould lines extending up to the top of the tool-finished lip. These features, in conjunction with style and colour, date this bottle to the latter half of the 19th century.

Patent and Proprietary Medicine Bottles

Patent and proprietary medicines may be regarded as ready-made, self-prescribed medicines. The originator of such a preparation could patent its formula or register its brand name; it would then be bottled by different companies and be made available to the public without a prescription. If the medicine was not bottled in a distinctive container, it could be put into an appropriately embossed or labelled druggist's bottle. Excavations at the Roma site yielded three patent and proprietary medicine bottles: one Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller; one Wm. Pendleton preparation, and one W.R. Watson mixture.

Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller

Strictly speaking, Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller is a proprietary medicine since its brand name was registered rather than its formula patented. For the medicine maker this was the safer practice for two reasons: patents had limited protection, and became public property after a certain number of years, whereas trademarks had permanent protection (Jones: pers. com.); in order to secure a patent it was necessary to disclose the ingredients of the medicine, a good part of which was usually alcohol, opiates, drugs, or useless herbs (Munsey 1970: 65). Such was the case with Mr. Davis's painkiller; its ingredients were: gum myrrh 2-1/4 pounds, capsicum 10 ounces, gum opium 8 ounces, gum benzoin 6 ounces, gum fuiaic 3 ounces, alcohol 5 gallons (Holbrook 1959: 153).

This homemade medicine was concocted in 1840, registered in 1845, and during the cholera epidemic of 1849 became famous throughout the United States. In 1854 its distinctively shaped bottle was introduced (Urquhart: pers. com., indicates a source for this date; Montreal Pilot, 10 November 1854). So high was the regard for this mixture, that it was spread by Christian missionaries around the world, and it was received like a wonder drug. It is little

wonder then that the ubiquitous bottle has been found in several sites across Canada; Coteau-du-lac in Quebec, Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba, and Yuquot in British Columbia (Jones 1970: 49-50), to name a few. In this age of advanced medicine, it is surprising to find Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller still on the drugstore shelf, each bottle still adorned by a paper label bearing the original likeness of Mr. Davis.

Sample 1
Almost complete bottle from the MacDonald store (Fig. 20).
Lip: Rounded and slightly V-shaped.
Lip Height: 9 mm.
Lip Diameter: 23 mm.
String Rim: Slightly V-shaped.
String Rim Height: 4 mm.
String Rim Diameter: 20 mm.
Neck: Cylindrical.
Neck Height: 32 mm.
Neck Diameter: 20 mm.
Body: Rectangular with bevelled corners; back panel is recessed; side panels are recessed and have embossed lettering - reading downwards are the words VEGETABLE on one panel, and PAINKILLER on the other; at the top of the front panel is a rectangular recessed panel with DAVIS embossed; height of the letters is 7 mm.
Body Height: 90 mm.
Body Dimensions: 45 mm by 26 mm.
Basal Surface: Moulded in the base is a circular indentation, 17 mm in diameter, with a small mamelon in the centre; the circumference of this impression is joined by a mould line which cuts diagonally across the base and extends up the body and neck.
Total Height: 136 mm.
Volume: 2-1/4 oz.
Glass: Transparent; orange-peeled; a few seed and elongated bubbles.
Colour: 5BG.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been made in a two-piece mould, and has been hand-finished with the aid of a lipping tool. A suitable date for its manufacture would be after 1854 when the bottle design was first introduced. The style of finish appears to be a variation of the double ring, which Whitall, Tatum and Co. offered from at least 1876 to 1897, and which has continued well into the 20th century. Cork was undoubtedly used for the closure. It is difficult to say where the bottle originates; perhaps from the United States, the mother country of the medicine; perhaps from England, where a branch office was set up at about the time of the cholera epidemic of 1849, or perhaps from a Canadian factory.

William Pendleton, Rockland, Maine
The Pendleton bottle excavated at the Roma site is one in a series of such containers. In reference to bottles of suspected Trenton, Nova Scotia manufacture, Vienneau (1969: 18, 22) illustrates the following variations:
1) PENDLETON'S PANACEA/FRASIER THORNTON & CO. LIMITED/COOKSHIRE QUEBEC CANADA
2) WM PENDLETON/ST JOHN N.B.
3) PENDLETON PANACEA .../ROCKLAND ME./ST. JOHN N.B.
4) PENDLETON & WILSON/ST. JOHN/N.B.
5) PENDLETON PANACEA/ST. JOHN N.B.
Unfortunately, no information on either Mr. Pendleton or his preparations could be found.

Sample 1
Partial body-base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 21).
Style: Fluted prescription; that is, a 12-sided cylinder.
Shoulder: Short, gently rounded; almost horizontal.
Width of Flutes: 9 mm.
Height of Embossed Letters: 4 mm and 3 mm.
Body Height: 80 mm.
Body Diameter: 33 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: A circular mould line acts as the resting surface. There is a shallow basal indentation of 2 mm.
Total Height: 89 mm extant.
Volume: 1-1/2 oz. approximately.
Glass: Transparent; slightly bubbled; slightly patinated.
Colour: 2.5BG.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a two-piece mould which has left a circular mould line on the basal surface, plus adjoining ones up the sides of the bottle and across the shoulder. Judging from the examples illustrated in Vienneau (1969: 18, 22), the fragmentary bottle from the Roma site would have had a short cylindrical neck and a patent finish closed by cork. If the bottle was manufactured in Nova Scotia as suspected, it would probably date from 1890 to 1914, at which time two of the largest producers of bottles were in operation: the Humphreys Glass Works, Trenton (1890-1914), and the Lamont (Diamond) Glass Company, Trenton and New Glasgow (1890-1902) (Stevens 1967: 62, 63).

W.R. Watson, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
W.R. Watson, a druggist in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, appears to have carried out his medicine business on a local scale only, since his bottles have been found exclusively within that province to date. The fragment from the Roma site is probably from his Dyspepsia Bitters, as it resembles an illustration of such a bottle from the

collection of Eva Nicholson of Summerside, Prince Edward Island. This bottle is aqua in colour, five inches in height, rectangular in shape, shows a mould mark on the base, and is covered on three sides by a paper label. The finish appears to be incomplete, but the label indicates that a stamped cork was used as the closure. Watson also produced a diarrhoea mixture, but the characteristics of its container are not known (Nicholson 1973: 78).

Sample 1
Body fragment from the MacDonald store (Fig. 22).
Embossing: W.R. W...../..TO....., reading vertically down the bottle.
Body Shape: Recessed panel.
Width of Body: 28 mm extant.
Height of Body: 48 mm extant.
Height of Embossed Letters: 8 mm.
Glass: Transparent; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 5BG.
Manufacture and Dating: The specimen has been blown in a mould. The bottle in the Nicholson collection was dated to the early 1870s; the price quotation on its label was in sterling. Although the decimal system was officially adopted in Canada in 1858, the change-over was slow, and it was not until 1871 that Prince Edward Island issued its first decimal coin and not until 1881 that the Uniform Currency Act was extended to cover the province (Major Sheldon Carroll, pers. com. to Madeline Thomson, quoted in Glasfax Newsletter [June 1973], pp. 79-80). It is possible, then, that the Roma sample dates from the pre-1881 period.

Miscellaneous Necks and Finishes
In this group are four necks with finishes which originally belonged to bottles containing some form of medical preparation. All of the styles are common to the late 19th century and could have been produced in the United States, Great Britain or Canada.

Sample 1
Finish-neck from the MacDonald store.
Finish Style: Prescription lip, that is, "a flaring mouth, with thin edge, suitable for dropping" (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1880: 7).
Finish Height: 6 mm.
Finish Diameter: 26 mm.
Neck: Short; cylindrical.
Neck Height: 26 mm.
Neck Diameter: 21 mm.

Glass: Transparent; slightly patinated; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 7.5GY.
Manufacture and Dating: The neck of the bottle has been very neatly hand-finished with the aid of a lipping tool; faint horizontal striations have been left beneath the finish, and no mould lines are visible. Prescription lips, such as on this sample, were first offered in 1880 (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1880: 7). The specimen would therefore date from this time to the 1920s, when machine production superseded hand production.

Sample 2
Finish-neck from the fresh water springs (Fig. 23a).
Finish Style: Prescription lip, as discussed in sample 1.
Finish Height: 6 mm.
Finish Diameter: 32 mm.
Neck: Cylindrical; probably short.
Neck Height: 33 mm.
Neck Diameter: 25 mm.
Glass: Transparent; has solarized to a light purple colour.
Colour: 2.5P. This purple colour has been caused by the action of the sun's ultra-violet rays on the manganese in the glass; manganese dioxide was used as a decolourizer in glass until World War I, at which time supplies from Germany were no longer available (Toulouse 1969a: 534).
Manufacture and Dating: This specimen has also been tool-finished, has horizontal striations below the lip, and does not exhibit any mould lines. In view of its solarized purple colour and finish, it would date from about 1880 to 1918.

Sample 3
Finish-neck from the MacDonald store (Fig. 23b).
Finish Style: Ring-type, that is, "such as is generally used on Castor Oils" (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 4).
Finish Height: 19 mm.
Finish Diameter: 28 mm to 32 mm.
Neck: Tall; cylindrical; tapered.
Neck Height: 83 mm.
Neck Diameter: 25 mm to 33 mm.
Glass: Transparent; large and small bubbles; patinated.
Colour: 7.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The neck and finish have been formed by hand, with the aid of a lipping tool. No mould lines are visible on the neck, and horizontal striations have been left on the finish by the lipping tool. This style of neck and finish was common on such bottles as cod liver oil and castor oil. The sample dates from at least 1876 to the late 19th century.

Sample 4
Finish-neck from a recent trash pit (Fig. 23c).
Finish Style: Deep lip; that is, "a flat patent lip, as put on English Essential Oils" (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1887: 10).
Finish Height: 8 mm.
Finish Diameter: 20 mm.
Neck: Short, cylindrical.
Neck Height: 26 mm.
Neck Diameter: 17 mm.
Body: Appears to be ovoid.
Glass: Transparent; glossy.
Colour: 5BG.
Manufacture and Dating: The neck and finish have been hand-made with the aid of a lipping tool, and the result is quite crude; excess glass from the finish remains on the neck, and diagonal pull-marks are clearly visible on the neck. The sample probably dates from the 1850s to the late 19th century, as a similar example was excavated from Coteau-du-lac (1780-1851).

Miscellaneous Embossed Fragment
One embossed fragment, probably from either a druggist's or patent and proprietary medicine bottle, was recovered from the Roma excavations. It is in too fragmentary a condition to be identified conclusively, but a possible identification will be suggested.

Sample 1
Partial body-base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 24).
Embossing: Only the top serif of an end letter, reading vertically down the bottle, remains.
Body Shape: Rectangular with concave chamfered corners.
Width of Body Panels: 23 mm and 7 mm.
Width of Chamfers: 6 mm.
Total Height: 33 mm extant.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: A diagonal mould line crosses the shallow base. Positioned on one half of the basal length are three vent marks. Also present is a ring-shaped pontil mark, with an inner diameter of 8 mm, and an outer one of 14 mm.
Glass: Transparent; rippled; slightly patinated; one large bubble.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a two-piece mould which had vent holes in its base. These are small holes in the mould which allow hot air to escape as the mould is filled with glass. Kendrick (1968: 97) dates their use from about 1900 to the present. If this is true, the Roma specimen is an oddity, since it also possesses a pontil mark, a feature of bottles made before the 1850s.

Attribution: The possibility exists that the specimen is part of a Genuine Essence bottle. One such container was recovered at Coteau-du-Lac, a Canadian fort dating from 1780 to 1851, and a basic similarity is apparent in body and base form, and letter positioning, although dimensions vary slightly. This is also the case with regard to an excavated sample from the Arkansas Post Branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, which dates from 1839 to 1863 (Walker 1971: 150-4). References to Genuine Essence bottles, with or without lettering, also appear in several American and Canadian catalogues ranging in date from 1876 to 1911 (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876, 1880, 1887, 1897; Bailey 1969: reprint of 1892 price list; James 1967: extracts from Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1902; Illinois Glass Co. for 1903; Putnam 1965: reprint of 1911 Illinois Glass Co. Catalogue; Beaver Flint Glass Works, [1897-1903]). Because Genuine Essence was often listed with such English patent medicines as Turlington's Balsam of Life, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Essence of Peppermint, Bear's Oil and Balsam of Honey, it is possible that its origins go back to the 18th century.

Perfume and Cosmetic Containers

Occurring as either bottles or jars, perfume and cosmetic containers may be found in a variety of forms, ranging in design from plain to elaborate. Perfume bottles tend to be decorative and usually occur in small sizes, but traditions or the evolution of bottle design are not readily apparent in these containers, possibly because of their individualistic and ornamental nature. Cosmetic jars, on the other hand, are usually plain in design, but are ornamented by paper labels or printed lettering.

The Roma site yielded four examples of perfume bottles: three partial containers of different design; one neck which could belong to one or two of these bottles, and one fragmented cosmetic jar.

Perfume Bottles

Sample 1
Finish-neck-partial body from the MacDonald store (Fig. 25).
Lip: Folded inward.
Lip Height: 4 mm.
Neck: Cylindrical, but not straight-sided.
Neck Height: 25 mm.
Neck Diameter: 1) 16 mm; 2) 16 mm; 3) 20 mm.
Body Shape: Ovoid or cylindrical.
Embossing on Body: Meant to resemble a wicker basket or demijohn, the body is embossed with a basket-weave pattern, and also exhibits vestigial handles. Part of an unembossed oval section, probably designed for a paper label, is also visible.
Total Height: 48 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; slightly patinated.
Colour: 7.5G.
Attribution: Illustrations of basket bottles, approximately 2-1/2 to 3 inches in height, appear in six published works where they are referred to as perfume, miniature, figural or object bottles, and "early American" (Bates and Chamberlain 1968: 41; Klamkin 1971: 10; Maust 1965: 125, 127; Moore

1939: 254, 291; Munsey 1970: 156; Tibbitts 1964: 16; Van Rensselaer 1969: 164).
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle appears to have been blown in a two-piece body mould, as indicated by the mould lines on the neck, and has been hand-finished to form an infolded lip. The terms "rolled" and "barge" have also been used to describe this style of finish (Covill 1971: 15; Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 14). It is likely that the Roma bottle dates from before 1876, as Whitall, Tatum & Co. did not offer this finish in their later catalogues. In support of this supposition is the fact that the basket bottle referred to by Munsey (1970: 156) is pontil-marked, which means that it was probably manufactured before the 1850s. Since all references to this bottle type are American, it is likely that the specimen excavated at the Roma site originated in the United States.

Sample 2
Partial neck-body-base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 26).
Neck: Appears to be a ball neck.
Neck Height: 10 mm extant.
Neck Diameter: 16 mm above the shoulder.
Shoulder: Almost horizontal.
Body Shape: Rectangular with rounded corners.
Width of Body Panels: 15 mm and 45 mm.
Embossing on Body: F.S. CLEAVER/LONDON, reading vertically down the bottle.
Height of Embossed Letters: 6 mm.
Body Height: 60 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: Within the flattened resting surface is a shallow basal indentation.
Total Height: 74 mm extant.
Volume: 1 oz. approximately.
Glass: Transparent; may contain a small quantity of lead, as indicated by a purple fluorescence under the ultra-violet light.
Colour: Clear.
Attribution: Advertised in the 1907 edition of the Army and Navy Stores Catalogue are several Cleaver cosmetic preparations: Sweet English Violets, RoseMary and Cantharidine Hair Wash, Terebene Hair Wash and Juvenia Powder (David & Charles 1969: 529, 532, 537). As none of the Cleaver containers is illustrated here or elsewhere, it is impossible to give the bottle from the Roma site a definite attribution, beyond designating it a perfume bottle on the basis of its embossed name, small size and narrow neck.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a two-piece body mould with a separate base mould part; mould lines are present only up the sides of the body and on the

neck. K. Wilson of the Corning Museum of Glass (pers. com. to O. Jones) has suggested that the bottle dates from the third quarter of the 19th century, although a later date may be equally possible in view of the 1907 catalogue reference discussed above. This latter reference also indicates that the bottle is of British origin.

Sample 3
Partial neck-body-base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 27).
Neck: Appears to be a ball neck.
Neck Height: 9 mm extant.
Neck Diameter: 15 mm above the shoulder.
Shoulder: Almost horizontal.
Body Shape: Rectangular with chamfered corners; the wider panels are slightly concave and have faint circular markings just above the heel.
Width of Body Panels: 11 mm and 25 mm.
Width of Chamfers: 5 mm.
Body Height: 45 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: Very faint circular markings are visible at the centre of the flat base.
Total Height: 57 mm extant.
Volume: 1/2 oz. approximately.
Glass: Transparent; patinated; may contain some lead, as indicated by a purple fluorescence under the ultra-violet light.
Colour: Clear.
Attribution: Body shape and size suggest that this bottle contained perfume, but no definite attribution can be made. A paper label probably adorned the bottle originally.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a two-piece body mould with a separate base mould part; mould lines are present only up the sides of the body and on the neck. The absence of a pontil mark, and its ball neck, place this bottle in the second half of the 19th century (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 1).

Sample 4
Finish-neck from the MacDonald store (Fig. 28).
Lip: Flanged.
Lip Height: 2 mm.
Lip Diameter: 20 mm.
Neck: Appears to be a ball neck.
Neck Height: 24 mm extant.
Neck Diameter: 14 mm above the collar of the ball neck.

Glass: Transparent; patinated; a purple fluorescence under the ultra-violet light suggests the presence of a small quantity of lead in the glass.
Colour: Clear.
Attribution: It is possible that this neck belongs to either sample 2 or 3 which have been discussed above, since both of these display remnants of a ball neck, and exhibit the same purple fluorescence when exposed to ultra-violet light.
Manufacture and Dating: Mould lines extend almost the full length of the neck, and the lip has been hand-finished, apparently without the aid of a finishing tool. The specimen could date from about 1876, since manufacturers were offering ball necks at that time (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1876: 1).

Cosmetic Jar

Sample 1
Body-partial base from the MacDonald store (Fig. 29).
Rim: Smooth, flat rim with a step below it.
Height of Step: 5 mm.
Width of Step: 4 mm.
Diameter at Rim: 67 mm.
Body: Short; cylindrical.
Height of Body: 23 mm.
Diameter of Body: 74 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: The base has a very shallow indentation, and a circular mould line at its centre. Surrounding this mould line are chill wrinkles caused by either uneven cooling in the forming process, or uneven contact in the mould prior to forming.
Total Height: 28 mm.
Glass: Translucent; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: White.
Attribution: This cosmetic jar is of a common type advertised in British, Canadian and American catalogues from about 1875 to 1919. The containers are interchangeably referred to as "covered jars and pots," "opal patch boxes," "tooth powder boxes," "cold cream boxes," "lip salve boxes" and "opal boxes." The name "opal" no doubt refers to the nature of the glass used in the manufacture of some of these jars, including the one from the Roma site; that is, transluscent white. The capacity range of the containers was 1 dram to 4 ounces, and they were covered with either plain or lettered tops.
Manufacture and Dating: This container has been pressed and has no mould lines. It is possibly of British origin since it resembles most closely the straight-sided style of glass and earthenware jars advertised by British firms during the fourth quarter of the 19th century and the early 20th century

(R. Hovenden & Sons 1875: 24; The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary 1896a: 455; Francis Newbery & Sons 1909: 128).

Sauce Bottles

Sauce bottles occur in a wide variety of shapes ranging from plain squares and cylinders to ornate gothic, bell, ringed and fluted styles. Although their colour is usually aqua or light green, other shades do exist. Either cork or glass stoppers served as closures to these bottles. Where embossed lettering was not used to advertise specific products and their makers, paper or foil labels affixed to the body of the bottles would have been used.

Five sauce bottles, represented by one finish and four body-base fragments, were excavated from the Roma site, and all are from plain rectangular bottles with chamfered corners.

Rectangular with Chamfered Corners

The sauce bottles represented in the Roma material are of a common type produced in both Britain and the United States from at least 1896 to 1911. Archaeological evidence, however, suggests that the form is earlier than 1850, since pontil-marked specimens have been found at Coteau-du-Lac in Quebec, and Fort George near Niagara-on-the-Lake. Containers identified in British catalogues were referred to simply as sauce bottles, and could be ordered in 3.5-ounce to 13-ounce sizes, while the American bottles were listed as "flat pepper sauce" bottles, and were available in one-ounce to six-ounce sizes only. The necks on these bottles were long and cylindrical, and had either a cone or two-part finish (The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary 1896b: 449, 453; S. Maw, Son & Thompson 1882: 476; S. Maw, Son & Son 1903: 169; Putnam 1965: 212; Bates and Chamberlain 1968: 21).

Sample 1
Finish from Roma's storage cellar (Fig. 30).
Lip: Slightly rounded, and downtooled.
Lip Height: 8 mm.
Lip Diameter: 25 mm.
Bore Diameter: 16-7 mm.
String Rim: Downtooled.

String Rim Height: 5 mm.
String Rim Diameter: 24 mm.
Finish Height: 13 mm.
Neck Diameter: 21 mm below the string rim.
Glass: Transparent.
Colour: 5GY.
Manufacture and Dating: The finish has been hand-tooled with the aid of a finishing tool, which means that it dates from the 1830s or 1850s to about the 1870s.

Sample 2
Partial body-base fragment from the Shaw house (Fig. 31).
Height of Bottle: 58 mm extant.
Width of Body Panels: 43 mm and 20 mm.
Width of Chamfers: 15 mm.
Heel: Chamfered.
Basal Surface: The basal surface is generally uneven; the resting surface is both flat and sloping, and the oval, dome-shaped indentation is off-centre. Mould lines cross the resting surface diagonally, and encircle rather than cross the indentation.
Glass: Transparent; slightly orange-peeled; slightly seed-bubbled.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a mould. This, and the absence of a pontil mark indicates a manufacturing date of the second half of the 19th century.

Sample 3
Partial body-partial base fragment from an unidentified French building.
Height of Bottle: 71 mm extant.
Width of Body Panels: 33 mm extant and 19 mm.
Width of Chamfers: 14 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: Within the flat resting surface is a shallow basal indentation.
Glass: Transparent; slightly orange-peeled.
Colour: 2.5BG.
Manufacture and Dating: A mould has been used to form the bottle. Not enough of the base is present to judge whether a pontil was used as well.

Sample 4
Partial body-partial base fragment from the MacDonald store.
Height of Bottle: 62 mm extant.
Width of Body Panels: 32 mm extant and approximately 25 mm extant.

Width of Chamfers: 10 mm.
Heel: Chamfered.
Basal Surface: The resting surface appears to be flat.
Glass: Transparent; patinated; slightly seed-bubbled; part of the side panel has been melted out of shape.
Colour: 10GY.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a mould. Not enough of the base is present to reveal the presence or absence of a pontil mark.

Sample 5
Body fragment from the MacDonald store.
Height of Body: 85 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; slightly orange-peeled; slightly patinated.
Colour: 2.5G.
Manufacture: A mould has been used to form the body.

Ink Bottles

Ink bottles as a general category may be defined as the commercial containers used by ink makers to package their product. Some distinction is made with regard to the size and specific use of the containers, and on these points the terminology of the ink maker, and of the glassware manufacturer from whom the containers were ordered, varies. To the ink maker, all were bottles, whether their capacity was a thimblefull or a gallon (Covill 1971: 10). The larger pint and quart bottles, however, were referred to as master sizes. These bulk containers were used to store large quantities of concentrate or ready-to-use ink (Munsey 1970: 120), and to "dispense ink into ink wells or small ink bottles which served as ink wells" (Covill 1971: 11). Glassware manufacturers, for the most part, regarded only the plain, utilitarian containers as bottles, and referred to the small, decorative ones as stands. Such being the case, the one ink container from the Roma site may be referred to as either a fluted cone ink stand or bottle.

Fluted Cone Inks

The ink bottle from the Roma site does not represent a distinct style, but rather is one example of a more general group of fluted cone ink bottles. Following the description of the Roma specimen will be a discussion of this group.

Sample 1
Complete bottle from the MacDonald store (Fig. 32).
Finish: Inward folded lip.
Finish Height: 5 mm.
Finish Diameter: 21 mm.
Neck: Cylindrical.
Neck Height: 21 mm.
Neck Diameter: 19 mm to 20 mm.
Body: Eight-sided cone.
Width of Panels: Widening from 10 mm to 26 mm from upper to lower body.

Body Height: 45 mm; the body panels become perpendicular to the base for a height of 7 mm.
Base Diameter: 64 mm.
Base Surface: At the centre is a circular indentation, 35 mm in diameter; a mould line joins the circumference of this impression, extends across the flat resting surface, and continues up the sides of the body.
Total Height: 68 mm.
Volume: 2 oz.
Glass: Transparent; body is rippled and patinated; basal indentation is orange-peeled.
Colour: 10G.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a two-piece mould, and has been hand-finished to form the neck and inward folded lip. Several terms have been used to describe this style of finish: Covill (1971: 15) refers to it as "rolled"; Ferraro and Ferraro (1966: 11) call it "infolded," and Whitall, Tatum & Co. (1876: 4) lists it as a "barge," meaning, "with the lip turned over inside."

This last reference is significant for dating the bottle since it appears in an 1876 catalogue and not in the later 1880, 1887, 1892 or 1897 issues. A slightly earlier manufacturing date may also be possible: folded lips are overwhelmingly associated with pontil-marked ink bottles, which suggests that this stand may have been manufactured during the transition from the use of the pontil to the use of the snap case; that is, during the 1850s and 1860s. The period of greatest popularity for this style of ink bottle was in the 1820s to 1880s (Munsey 1970: 120).

Exactly where and by whom the bottle was manufactured cannot be determined. "It has been known for many years that molds went from one glasshouse to another, as illustrated by accounts of the Willington Glass Co. for the years 1814-1872....Molds would be used by one company during a price agreement, or contract, and then would be passed on to another" (Covill 1971: 11). Several American companies, however, are known to have produced great numbers of these bottles: the Whitney Glass Works; the Isabella Glass Works, and the Whitall, Tatum Co. (Munsey 1970: 120). Canada appears to have been a ready market.
General Discussion of the Group: Descriptive terminology for this group of ink bottles is varied. Glassware manufacturers in their catalogues refer to them as "fluted pyramid ink stands" (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1897: 79), "fluted cone inks" (Yockel 1896: 26), and "pyramid stands" (Allen 1882: 247). Collectors are fond of calling them umbrella inks because of their "definite similarity to an open umbrella" (Ferraro and Ferraro 1964: 56). In the simplest descriptive terms they are octagonal. The colour range of these bottles is large, encompassing various shades of red, green, blue, and brown, as well as clear (Ferraro and Ferraro 1964: 56). They have been manufactured with 6, 8, 10, 12,

and 16 sides, the octagonal being the most prevalent (Covill 1971: 39). Finishes were either folded, sheared, or had extra glass added, and the closure most utilized was cork (Munsey 1970: 121).

The design of these octagonal ink bottles resulted from both practical and aesthetic considerations. Use of the quill, and later the straight pen, required a stable container which would not tip, since the pens were frequently dipped into the ink while writing. A pleasing appearance was also important since the containers were so much in view. Once the fountain pen came into use after 1884, however, there was less need for a container to be constantly at hand. As a result, standard round or square bottles which could be stored in a drawer appeared, and by 1900 were the common ware.

Extrinsic design, too, was both functional and aesthetic. The paper labels which often adorned octagonal, as well as other ink bottles, tended to be "fancy and quite colourful, illustrating the quality and variety of the ink maker's product" (Covill 1971: 12). Occasionally the name of a bookseller or stationer, to whom the ink had been sold, would also appear on the label.

Stoppers

Two glass stoppers are represented in the glassware from the Roma site. Their contrasting features indicate that they served as closures to different types of bottles; a pharmaceutical or perfume bottle in one case, and a liquor or sauce bottle in the other.

Pharmaceutical- or Perfume-type

Sample 1
Complete stopper from general testing area northwest of the monument (Fig. 33).
Finial: Front and back are cut flat; top and adjacent bevels are crudely cut; sides are rounded.
Finial Height: 11 mm.
Finial Width: 14 mm.
Finial Thickness: 6 mm to 7 mm.
Finial-shank Junction: A crude collar of glass extends halfway around the circumference, and then disappears.
Height: 3 mm to 0 mm.
Shank: Tapered cylinder; slightly ground; a thin core of air extends its truncated length.
Shank Height: 15 mm extant.
Shank Diameter: Tapers from 10 mm to 8 mm from upper to lower shank.
Total Height: 28 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; highly seed-bubbled.
Colour: Clear, with a slight purplish hue. This tint occurs when clear glass that has been decolourized by the addition of manganese to the batch is exposed to sunlight or some other form of radiation. The use of manganese as a decolourizer was most prevalent from the 1860s to about 1918; with the outbreak of World War I, it became difficult to import from its source, Germany, and was replaced by Canadian selenium (Toulouse 1969a: 534).
Attribution, Manufacture and Dating: Stoppers similar to the Roma example are listed in Whitall, Tatum and Co. catalogues for the years 1876-97. The specimen resembles most closely the square head, which could be manufactured

to accommodate a bottle of one-half ounce to a number of quarts, and the Lubin, which was restricted to half-, one- and two-ounce sizes (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1880: 6). Judging from the size of the Roma stopper, its companion bottle would have been very small. The difference in design may be due to the fact that the stopper was a special order or that it was produced by another company. To determine exactly by whom, or where and when it was manufactured is impossible.

Although crudely made and cut, the stopper has a charming appeal which suggests that it may have served an aesthetic as well as a practical purpose. Perhaps it adorned a small perfume bottle, or perhaps a prescription bottle: "Where a bottle stands for days or weeks on a patient's table, the stopper is a great convenience, as well as ornament" (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1880: 6). The stopper may also have been from a bottle in a doctor's chest which would have contained medicines to be mixed in a patient's home (Klamkin 1971: 133).

The workmanship on the shank has been crude as well; it is just barely ground. The purpose of grinding was to form a stopper which could accommodate a specific bottle, thereby ensuring a tight seal. Apparently such a closure was not perfect under all circumstances: "It is desirable to tie the stopper down, or to send the bottle closed with a cork, leaving the glass stopper tied to the neck till it reaches the patient, as stoppers can be loosened by rough carrying" (Whitall, Tatum & Co. 1880: 6). This reference appears in Whitall, Tatum and Co. catalogues for the years 1876 and 1880, but not in the later 1887, 1892, or 1897 issues; perhaps techniques had been perfected by then, or perhaps other methods of closure had become more popular.

Liquor- or Sauce-type

Sample 1
Almost complete stopper from an unidentified 19th-century building (Fig. 34).
Finial: Horizontal disk in shape; embossed crown and unidentified crest on top; small cone-shaped depression at the centre; two parallel wedge-shaped ridges on the side.
Height: 6 mm.
Diameter: 27 mm.
Shank: Tapered cylinder; solid; protrusion of rough glass at the end.
Height: 29 mm.
Diameter: 14 mm to 10 mm.
Total Height: 35 mm.
Glass: Transparent; finial is orange-peeled; shank is smooth and slightly seed-bubbled.

Colour: 10GY.
Attribution, Manufacture and Dating: Offered in Whitall, Tatum & Co. catalogues are two styles of stopper which the Roma specimen resembles. The first is the club sauce (for half-pint and pint bottles) which is listed in the 1876 to 1897 issues. The second is the flat hood (for containers of all sizes), and it is offered from 1887 to 1897. Since the style is very common, it is debatable whether the specimen was manufactured by this particular, or indeed any other American company. The embossed crown and unidentified crest suggest that the product which was sealed by this stopper was either British or Canadian. The stopper could therefore have been manufactured in either of these countries as well. Whatever the case, it is likely that the stopper belonged to a bottle which contained some commercial product, such as sauce or liquor.

The specimen may also have been manufactured at an earlier date than suggested by the above catalogues. In 1841, a method for producing ten stoppers at a time was patented in the United States by Hiram Dillaway, and it is in this way that the Roma stopper was manufactured. A "mold was designed with a well or 'fountain' in the center into which the molten glass was dropped. The plunger, coming down with force into this cavity, squeezed the metal into the side channels that formed the stoppers. When the mold was opened, the glass had taken the shape of a central disk with the stoppers radiating around it like the spokes of a wheel. This sunburst, after being partially cooled, was removed from the mold and the stoppers were then broken from the central mass to be annealed" and finished to fit the neck of the bottle (Watkins 1942: 370). This method would have produced mould lines on the shank; since these are absent on the Roma specimen, it appears that the shank part of the mould would have been a hollow, tapered cylinder. The rough glass at the end of the shank is explained by the stopper's having been cracked off a central disk.

Rather than grind the shank to fit a certain bottle, the upper part of it was wrapped in shell cork, and the combination was used in conjunction with a stopper finish. This type of finish had an interior ledge which acted as a resting surface for the cork and stopper. The cork would remain in the bore when the stopper was removed (Putnam 1965: 82), and the ledge would prevent the cork from slipping down into the bottle when the stopper was replaced. It is possible that the stopper-finished flask found in the MacDonald store (Fig. 5) was sealed by this specimen, in spite of the slight colour variation. Reference to shell cork appears on page 8 of the 1887 issue of the Whitall, Tatum & Co. catalogue, but it was used well into the 1920s, until which time the continuous thread closure assumed popularity (Lief 1965: 26). The stopper was probably tied

down after the bottle was filled; the wedge-like ridges on the side of the finial may have been meant to accommodate the wire.

Lamp Chimneys

Lamp chimneys came into common use with the introduction of kerosene as a lamp fuel in the late 1850s. A liquid distilled from coal and later petroleum, kerosene proved an efficient, relatively safe, cheap and nearly odourless fuel. By 1864 it was used almost exclusively in both the cities and rural areas of North America. As gas and electrical lighting began assuming popularity in about 1885, however, the kerosene lamp became less desirable, and by the 1920s had substantially been replaced (Russell 1968: 131, 182, 231).

The lamp chimneys developed for kerosene-burning lamps were made in various styles, but the most common shape had a straight lower section for the stronger prongs, an expanded middle, and a tapering top. Three significant variations of this basic form existed, however: some chimneys from the early 1860s down to the 20th century had a basal rim which was turned out to provide a more secure grip for the burner clamps, and by the later 1860s the original straight lower section also reappeared; from approximately 1873, chimneys were manufactured with a more pronounced bulge and were of a relatively shorter height; in response to the competition from gas and electrical lighting in about 1885, coloured and more ornate lamp chimneys with restricted necks, and flaring rims decorated by scallops or beads, began to be produced. It appears, however, that such chimneys were being produced at an earlier date in the United States - after the 1870s according to Davis (1949: 155). All of these lamp chimneys were free-blown, but in the case of decorated rims, moulds were used as well (Russell 1968: 150, 182, 225, 282, 283, 285).

Three lamp chimney fragments were excavated from the MacDonald store at the Roma site, and represent either two or three objects. All of the fragments are cylindrical, straight-sided and have plain fire-polished rims approximately 2 mm to 3 mm thick and 70 mm in diameter. One fragment is definitely from the upper rim of a chimney, while the remaining pieces could be from either the upper or lower section. The latter fragments are of clear lead glass, and the former, also of clear glass, may contain a small quantity of lead as well, since it fluoresces a

purple colour under an ultra-violet light. These lamp chimneys could date from any time during the popularity of the kerosene lamp, and could have been manufactured in a number of countries.

Mirrors

It was not until the 11th or 13th century that glass mirror production first began, probably in Venice. Prior to that time, pools of water or polished stones and metals had been used as sources of reflection. The most common reflective backings used on glass mirrors were: a thin sheet of tin amalgam; a sheet of tin foil attached to the glass by means of an amalgam of mercury, and later, a coating of silver (Beckman 1846: 76; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 1923: 55, 56).

Fragments of three mirrors are present in the Roma material. The first specimen was excavated from an unidentified 19th-century building, and may crossmend with two other fragments that were found; it is 10G in colour, and 1.4 mm in thickness. The second sample was recovered from the MacDonald store; it is clear with a yellowish tinge, and is 1.4 mm thick. The final specimen was also found in the MacDonald store, and is 2.5G in colour and 1.9 mm in thickness.

Energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence analysis, conducted by M. Salmon of the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch in Ottawa, showed tin to be the major component of the backing of these fragments. They could date, therefore, from any time during the 19th century or earlier, since tin was one of the original elements used for mirror backing. However, tin continued to be used after the silvering process was developed and popularized (Benjamin 1882: 58). Experimentation with silver had begun as early as 1835 in Germany (Wills 1965: 64), but the French must be credited with chemically perfecting the process in about 1865 (Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 1923: 56).

Miscellaneous Glassware

In this category of miscellaneous artifacts are bottles and objects of unknown or proposed function.

Miscellaneous Bottles

Included in this group are fragments of three cylindrical bottles, and three flat-sided bottles, two of which have embossed lettering.

Cylindrical

Sample 1
Finish and body fragments from the MacDonald store.
Lip: Rounded band.
Lip Height: 8 mm.
Lip Diameter: 50 mm approximately.
Bore Diameter: 50 mm approximately.
Body: Cylindrical.
Body Diameter: Approximately 100 mm.
Glass: Transparent; patinated; slightly bubbled; partially burnt.
Colour: 7.5GY.
Attribution: The wide mouth and large body suggest that this vessel is either a food storage container or a packing jar.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been formed in a three-piece mould and has been hand-finished, possibly with the aid of a lipping tool. As this type of mould was not in use until 1821, the bottle would date from after this time.

Sample 2
Partial body-partial base fragment from the MacDonald store.
Body: Cylindrical.
Body Height: 105 mm extant.
Body Diameter: 67 mm.

Heel: Rounded; a mould line is present around the heel.
Basal Surface: Within the rounded resting surface are two concentric moulded lines surrounding the dome-shaped basal indentation which possibly exhibits the remnants of a pontil mark.
Glass: Transparent; slightly bubbled, orange-peeled and patinated.
Colour: 10G.
Manufacture and Dating: A Rickett's type mould was probably used to form this bottle, since no mould lines are present on the body. This mould was in use after 1821.

Sample 3
Partial body-partial base fragment from the MacDonald store.
Body: Cylindrical.
Body Height: 80 mm extant.
Body Diameter: 57 mm.
Heel: Abrupt.
Basal Surface: A flattened resting surface surrounds a shallow basal indentation with a small central mamelon. A mould line is present on the body-base junction.
Colour: 7.5G.
Manufacture and Dating: The absence of mould lines on the body suggests that a Rickett's type mould, common after 1821, was used to form this bottle.

Flat-sided

Sample 1
Body fragment from the MacDonald store (Fig. 35a).
Embossing: ----OR/----HE, reading horizontally across the bottle.
Body Shape: Recessed panel.
Width of Body: 23 mm extant.
Height of Body: 54 mm extant.
Height of Letters: 8 mm.
Glass: Transparent; slightly patinated.
Colour: 7.5G.
Attribution: The lettering may signify a preparation "FOR THE" hair, or "FOR THE" teeth.
Manufacture and Dating: The bottle has been blown in a mould. It probably dates from the 1850s or later, at which time recessed panels began to appear.

Sample 2
Body fragment from the MacDonald store (Fig. 35b).
Embossing: ----EV----, reading vertically down the bottle.

Body Shape: Flat-sided, probably with chamfered corners.
Height of Letters: 10 mm.
Glass: Transparent; slightly patinated.
Colour: 7.5G.
Attribution: This fragment could possibly be from a medicinal, cosmetic, or food bottle.
Manufacture: The bottle has been blown in a mould.

Sample 3
Finish-neck and body-base fragments from the MacDonald store.
Lip: Rolled over and slightly flattened.
Lip Height: 9 mm.
Lip Diameter: 40 mm approximately.
Neck: Very short; cylindrical.
Neck Height: 13 mm.
Body: Appears to be flat-sided with chamfered corners, but is slightly burnt out of shape.
Heel: Rounded.
Basal Surface: A sand pontil mark is visible on the flat or very shallow basal surface.
Glass: Transparent; slightly bubbled, patinated and burnt out of shape.
Colour: 10Y.
Attribution: Shape and colour suggest that this specimen is a snuff or blacking bottle.
Manufacture and Dating: A mould was used to form the body of this bottle, and a pontil rod was also used during the finishing process. A manufacture date of pre-1850s is therefore likely.

Unidentified Finish
One finish from a bottle of unknown function is present in this group.

Sample 1
Finish-neck fragment from the MacDonald store (Fig. 36).
Lip: Cracked off and fire-polished.
Height to String Rim: 11 mm.
Lip Diameter: 60 mm approximately.
String Rim: Rounded, laid on ring.
String Rim Height: 8 mm.
String Rim Diameter: 70 mm.
Neck: Appears straight-sided and cylindrical.
Neck Height: 38 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent; slightly bubbled; patinated.
Colour: 7.5Y.
Manufacture: This finish has been formed by hand.

Miscellaneous Fragment

One fragment, possibly from a coloured window pane, is present in this group.

Sample 1

Glass fragment from an unidentified 19th-century building.
Shape: The fragment is of uniform thickness; the edge has a very slight curve with a straight bevel.
Thickness: 2 mm.
Dimensions: 17 mm by 24 mm extant.
Glass: Transparent.
Colour: 5RP.
Attribution: The vivid magenta colour is seen to best advantage when light shines through the fragment, suggesting that the specimen may have been part of a decorative window pane.

Conclusions

The Roma site has yielded a representative sample of several of the types of 19th-century utilitarian glasswares which were in use during the period. As has often proved to be the case on historic sites, liquor bottles accounted for the largest percentage of artifacts, in this case, 56 per cent of approximately 100 objects. Medicinal bottles ranked second in concentration at 17 per cent. The remaining categories ranged from eight per cent to one per cent, ink bottles being the smallest group. The artifacts were of British, Canadian and American manufacture, and dated from the early to late 19th century.

The majority of artifacts were excavated from the MacDonald store which operated on the site from about 1823 to 1849. Although the material was of the sort that could have been purchased at a general store, much of it post-dated the period of occupation. Only some liquor, medicinal and miscellaneous bottles could definitely be attributed to the MacDonalds.

The second identified 19th-century building was the Shaw house. Shaw apparently leased the land in 1865 but was evicted in 1895. Although the artifact return was very small, four of the five identified objects (liquor and medicinal bottles) pre-dated this period, suggesting either that a house was built earlier in the century (possibly from about 1820, as mentioned in a deed to Peter Emery) and then occupied by the Shaw family, or that the Shaws built a new house on the site of the previous dwelling.

The remainder of the identified glassware from 19th-century structures occurred in two unidentified buildings. These objects spanned the 19th century in date.

Some 19th-century excavation units yielded no artifacts whatsoever: the possible shipbuilding pits; the Shaw well which had been cleaned out by a Boy Scout troop in the late 1930s; the possible shipbuilding or saw pit; and the Brudenell Point house which possibly had been built between 1820 and 1823 when Peter Emery had the lease, and which was later destroyed by fire, a fact substantiated by large concentrations of burnt glass.

The remainder of the identified 19th-century material was retrieved from several 18th-century, 20th-century and general excavation units. It is not uncommon to find 19th-century material in 20th-century or general contexts, and the occurrence of the later glassware in 18th-century structures may in this case be attributed to fill or ploughing action. Again, the material can be dated to the 19th century.

The artifact return from the 19th-century excavation units also included unidentified 19th-century glassware, burnt glass, 18th-century, 20th-century and indeterminate material. Most significant were the large quantities of burnt glass from the main cellar floor of the MacDonald store, an area in which rubble was thought to have been purposely set ablaze after the store was dismantled, and from the Brudenell Point house which was completely destroyed by fire.

The artifacts were identified essentially by manufacturing technique, style and colour, and an attempt was made to interpret the objects and some of their contents both historically and socially. Cross-site references were made wherever possible, and it is hoped that the information amassed in this report will provide both general background information and specific identifications for the future interpretation of other 19th-century artifacts and historic sites.

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TABLES

Table 1. Cylindrical "black" glass bottle finishes (Measurements in mm)

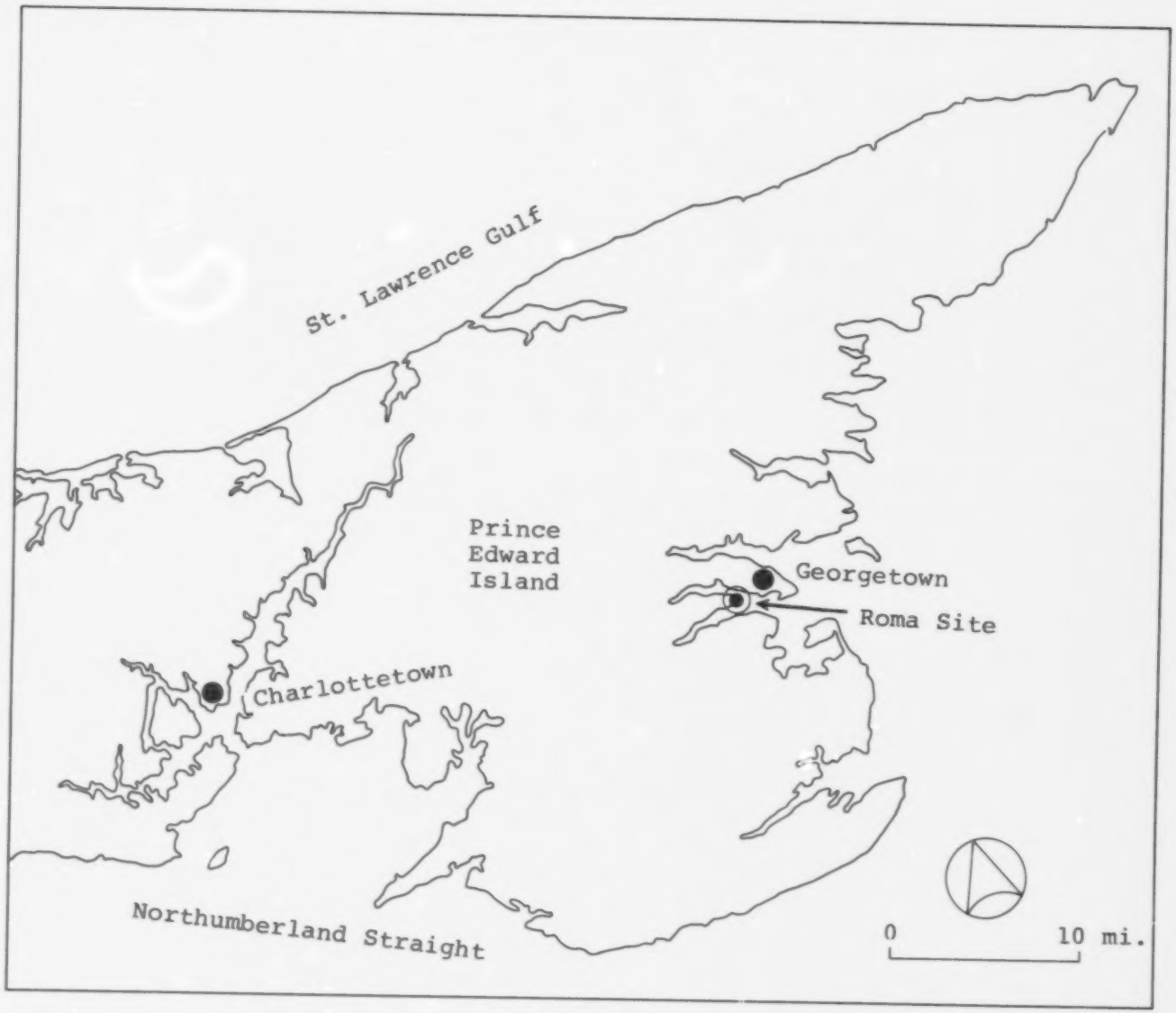
Finish Style	Location	Lip Height	Lip Diameter	String Rim Height	String Rim Diameter	Neck Height	Neck Diameter*			Colour	1830s or 1850s	1870s	Miscellaneous Features
							1	2	3				
1A	An unidentified building	15	30	6	29	81	25	36	35	7.5Y	X		3-piece mould
1B	MacDonald store	13	29	6	28	-	24	-	-	5Y	X		
2A	MacDonald store	15	33	6	31	-	-	-	-	7.5Y	X		
2A	MacDonald store	13	32	6	30	86	27	39	38	2.5GY	X		
2B	MacDonald store	15	32	5	32	-	28	-	-	5Y	X		
2B	MacDonald store	15	33	7	33	96	27	35	42	5Y		?	
2B	MacDonald store	12	27-30	6	28-31	66	22-25	32	30	10Y		?	Burnt finish
2B	General testing area northwest of the monument	15	31	6	31	88	27	36	-	5Y	X		
3A	MacDonald store	15	34	8	33	-	30	-	-	5Y	X		
3A	Fresh water springs	13	35	7	34	81	31	35	42	7.5Y	X		
3A	General testing area northwest of the monoment	17	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	10Y	X		
3A	Blacksmith shop	16	32	6	-	-	-	-	-	10Y	X		
3B	MacDonald store	17	32	7	-	-	-	-	-	7.5Y	?		
3C	MacDonald store	13	31	8	31	80	25	33	37	5Y		?	Horizontal line on neck 10 mm above shoulder junction.
3C	MacDonald store	15	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	5Y	-	-	
4	MacDonald store	11	32	9	33	91	27	36	-	7.5Y		?	

* Necks are measured in three places: 1, below the finish; 2, at mid-point; 3, at the neck and shoulder junction.

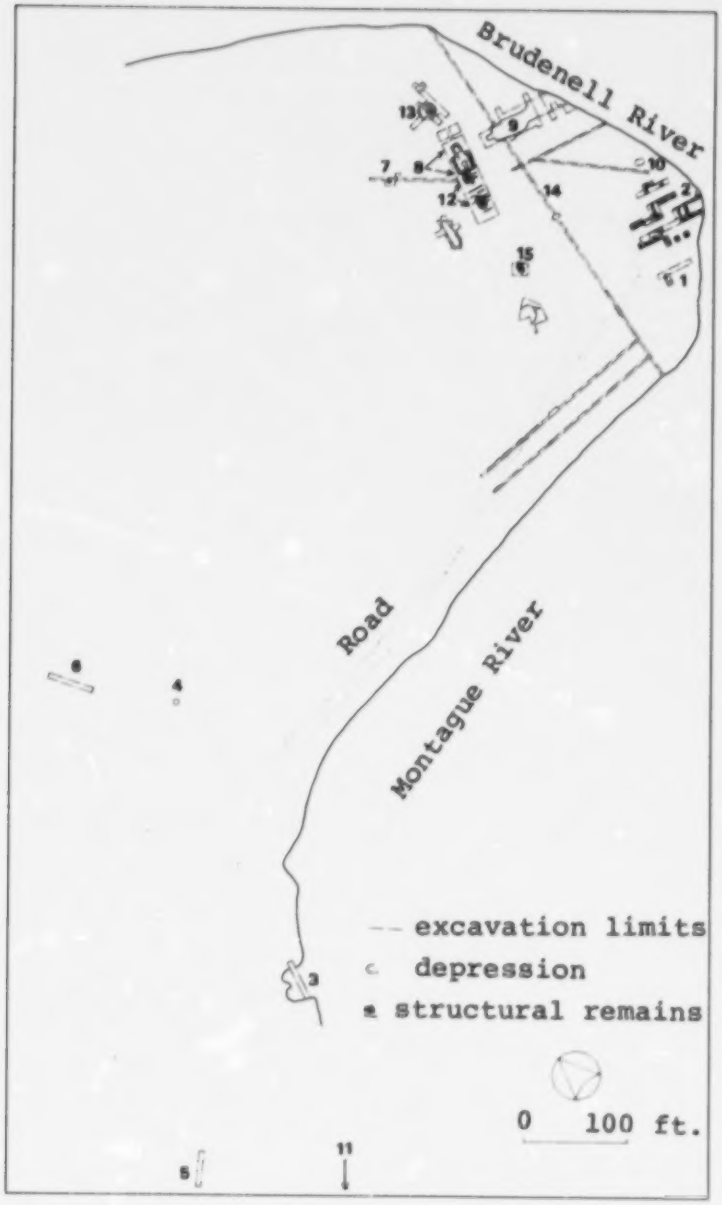
Table 2. Cylindrical "black" glass bottle bases (measurements in mm)

Base Style	Location	Basal Profile	Basal Indent. Height	Base Diam.	Push-up Mark Diam.	Pontil Mark Diam.		Carrying Marks	Body Height	Body Diam.	Colour	Pre-1850	Post-1850	Miscellaneous Features
1	Shaw house	Rounded cone?	22	100	N/A	32	N/A	-	-	-	7.5Y	X		Dutch?
2	MacDonald store	Dome	18	±90	N/A	50	N/A	-	-	-	10Y	X		
2	Roma's storage cellar	Dome	28	95	N/A	57	N/A	-	-	-	5Y	X		Burnt
3	MacDonald store	Cone	37	80	3	18	50	Yes	130 extant	85	5Y	X		Iron deposit on push-up
3	MacDonald store	Cone	±40	-	5	23	53	-	-	-	7.5Y	X		Iron deposit on push-up
3	MacDonald store	Parabola	32	±90	6	22	50	-	-	-	7.5Y	X		
3	MacDonald store	Cone	31	80	6	27	43	-	-	-	7.5Y	X		Iron deposit on push-up
3	MacDonald store	Cone	36	94	10	29	60	No	-	-	5Y	X		Iron deposit on push-up
3	Shaw house	Cone	39	83	5	38	56	-	-	-	5Y	X		Slugged
3	Test trenches	Parabola	37	80	6	30	42	-	-	-	5Y	X		Iron deposit on push-up
4	MacDonald store	Rounded cone	27	82	11	37	52	Yes	96 extant	80	5Y	X		
4	MacDonald store	Cone	±45	±80	14	50	-	-	-	-	5Y	X		
4	Unidentified French building	Parabola	35	88	20	25	55	No	-	80-84	7.5Y	X		Slugged
5	MacDonald store	Rounded Cone	28	94	5	60	N/A	No	105 extant	98	5Y	X		Early Ricketts' type mould?
6	MacDonald store	Cone	27	76	5	N/A	N/A	?	-	-	10Y		X	
7	MacDonald store	Dome	±20	±80	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	7.5Y		X	Mamelon 7 mm wide
7	MacDonald store	Dome	±17	±80	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	7.5Y		X	Embossed "A" 7 mm high
7	MacDonald store	Parabola	24	95	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	111	96-92	5Y		X	Mamelon 6 mm wide; 3-piece mould
7	Test trenches	Shallow dome	-	±80	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	10Y		X	Circular ridge: mamelon?
8	MacDonald store	-	±30	±90	-	-	-	-	-	-	5Y	?		Smooth faint ridge 25 mm from resting point
8	Surface find	-	-	±100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5Y	X		Jagged pontil mark
8	General testing area northwest of the monument	Shallow dome	6	±75	N/A	N/A	N/A	-			5Y		X	Plain moulded?
8	General testing area northwest of the monument	Dome	23	±90	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	7.5Y		X	Ricketts' mould?
8	Unidentified French building	Cone	±33	±95	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5Y	X		Undiagnostic: slight basal saa

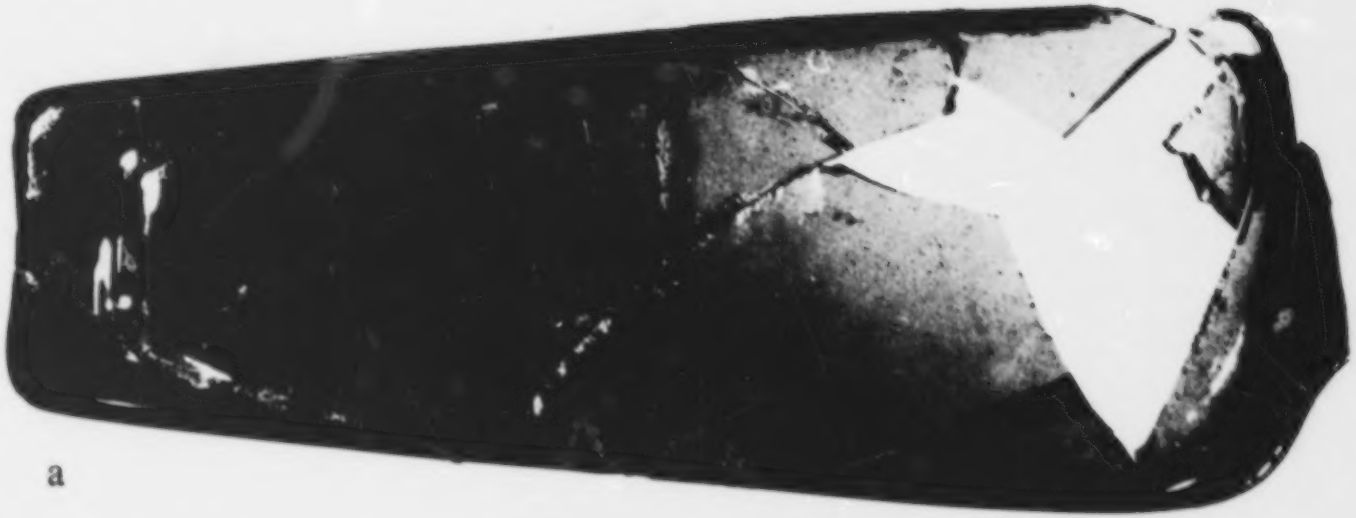
ILLUSTRATIONS



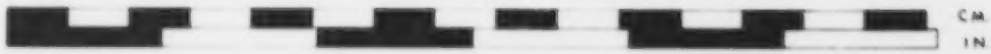
1 Location plan of the Roma site, Brudenell Point, Prince Edward Island.



2 Location of features from which 19th-century glassware was recovered during the 1968, 1969 and 1970 excavations at the Roma site, Prince Edward Island. 1, an unidentified 19th-century building; 2, the MacDonald store; 3, possible shipbuilding pits; 4, the Shaw well; 5, a possible shipbuilding or saw pit; 6, the Shaw house; 7, a second unidentified 19th-century building; 8, Brudenell Point house; 9, Roma storage cellar; 10, a recent trash pit; 11, fresh water springs; 12, Roma Company house; 13, an unidentified 18th-century French building; 14, test trenches; 15, Roma blacksmith shop.

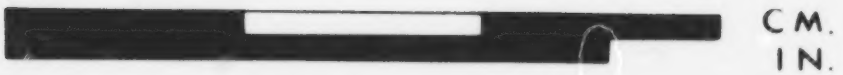


a



3a Case of gin bottles: characteristic body shape.

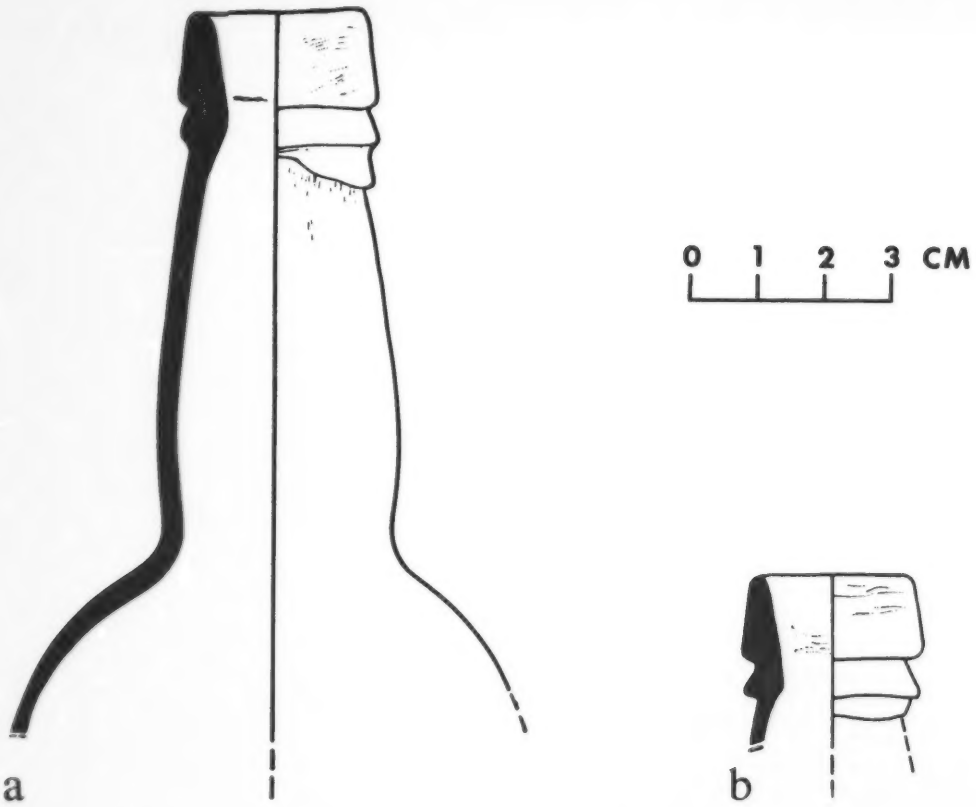
b



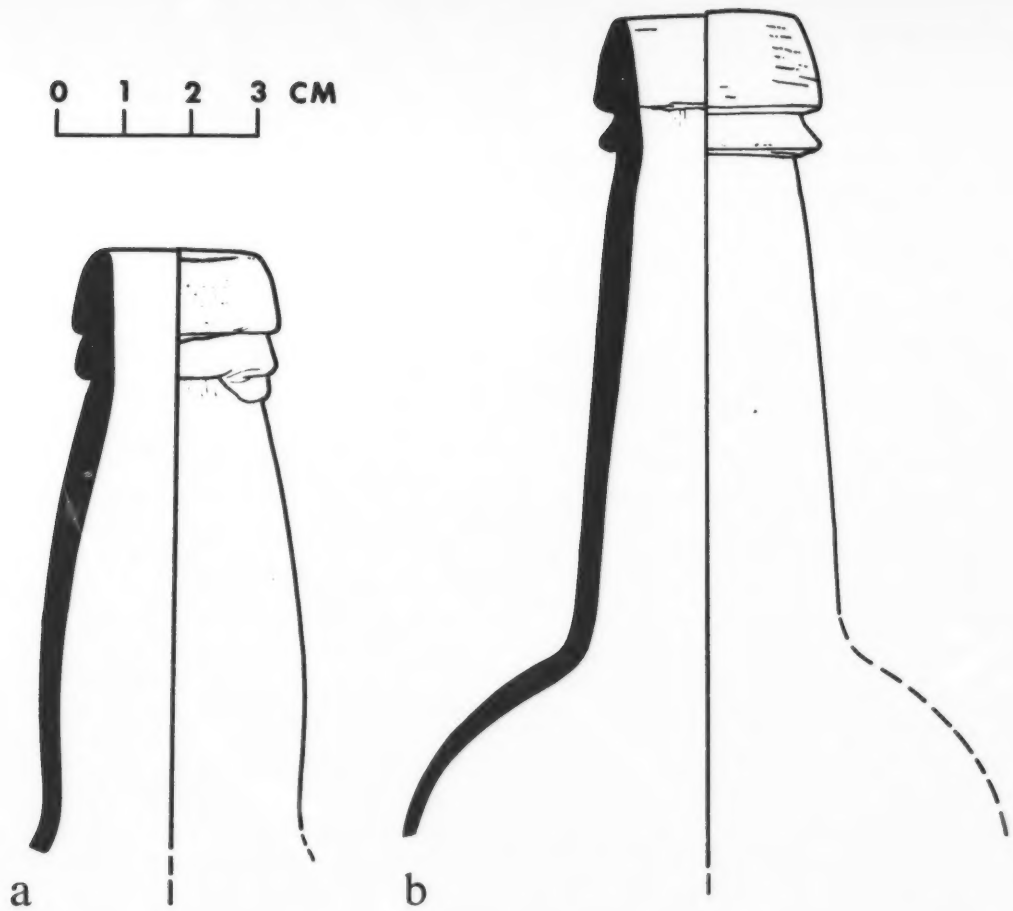
3b Case of gin bottles: neck with hand-made flanged finish.

4 Flask with hand-made "rounded, rolled over collar," thought to belong to an historical flask.

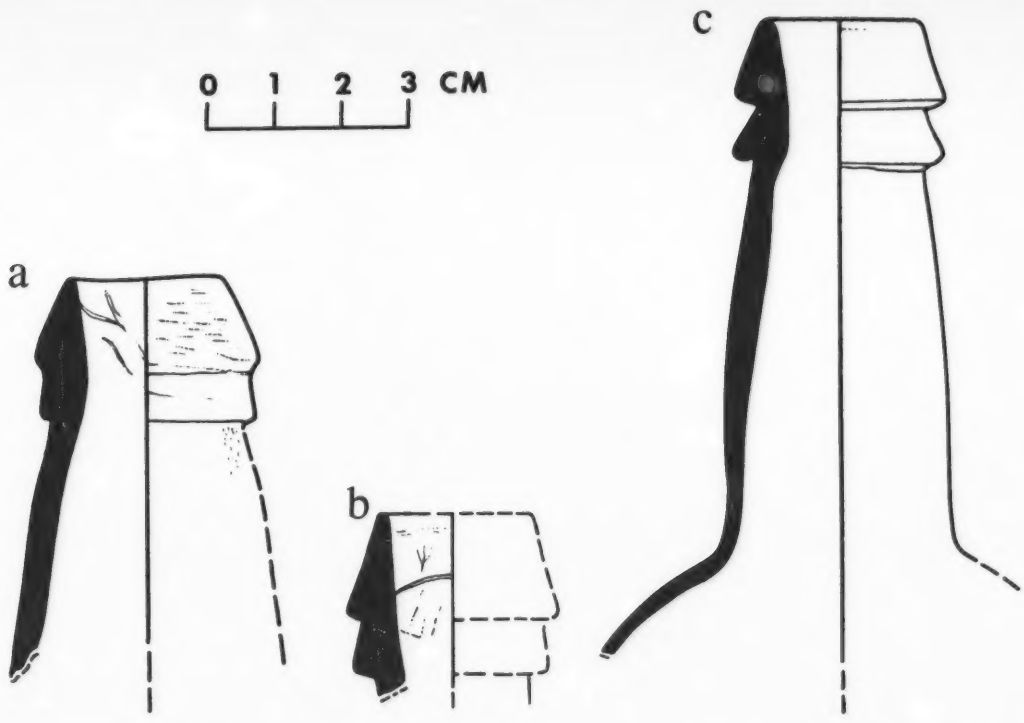
5 Stopper-finished neck and characteristic body of a shoofly flask.



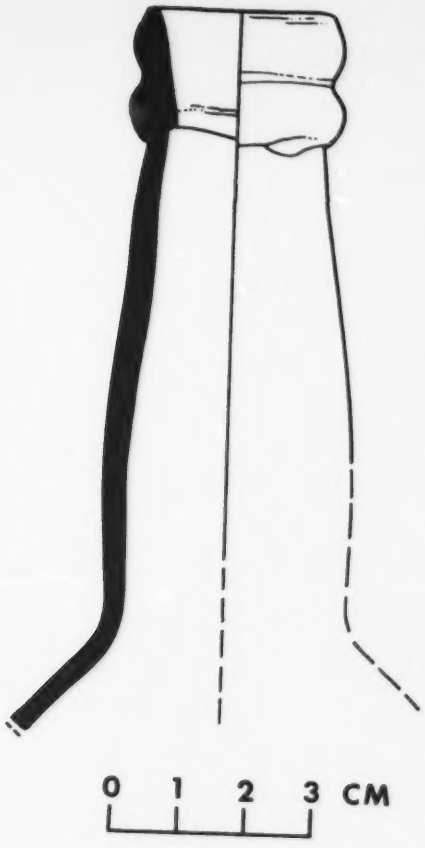
6 "Black" glass finish styles: a, style 1A, flattened lip, slightly downtooled string rim; b, style 1B, flattened lip, downtooled string rim.



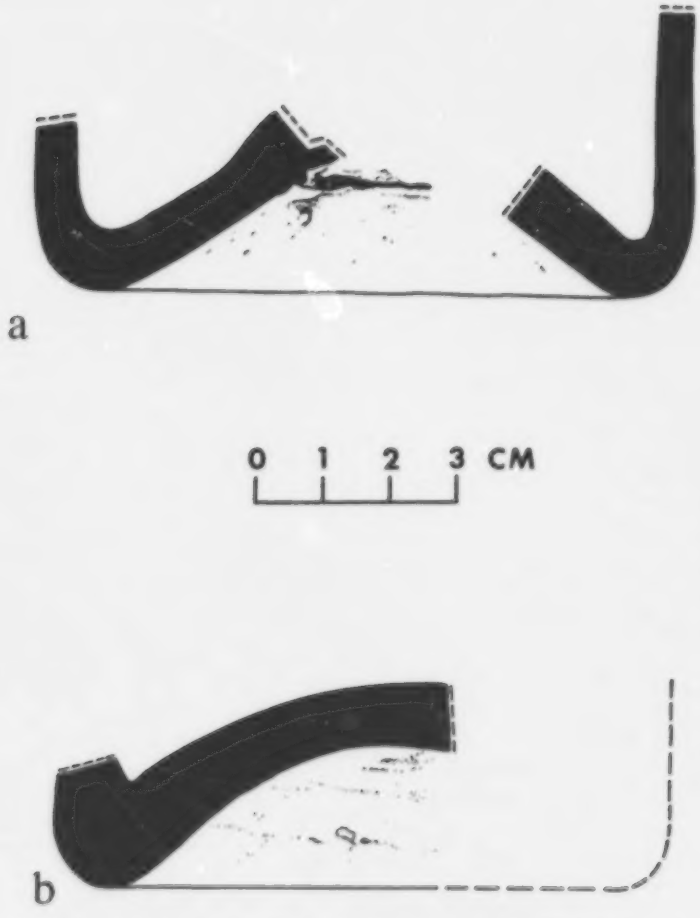
7 "Black" glass finish styles: a, style 2A, slightly rounded lip, slightly downtooled string rim; b, style 2B, slightly rounded lip, downtooled string rim.



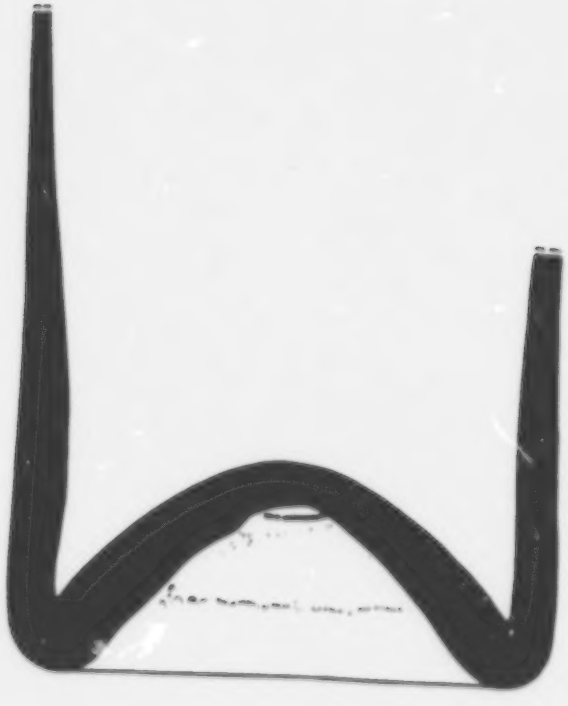
8 "Black" glass finish styles: a, style 3A, downtooled lip, flattened string rim; b, style 3B, downtooled lip, slightly downtooled string rim; c, style 3C, downtooled lip, downtooled string rim.



9 "Black" glass finish style 4, with rounded lip and rounded rim.

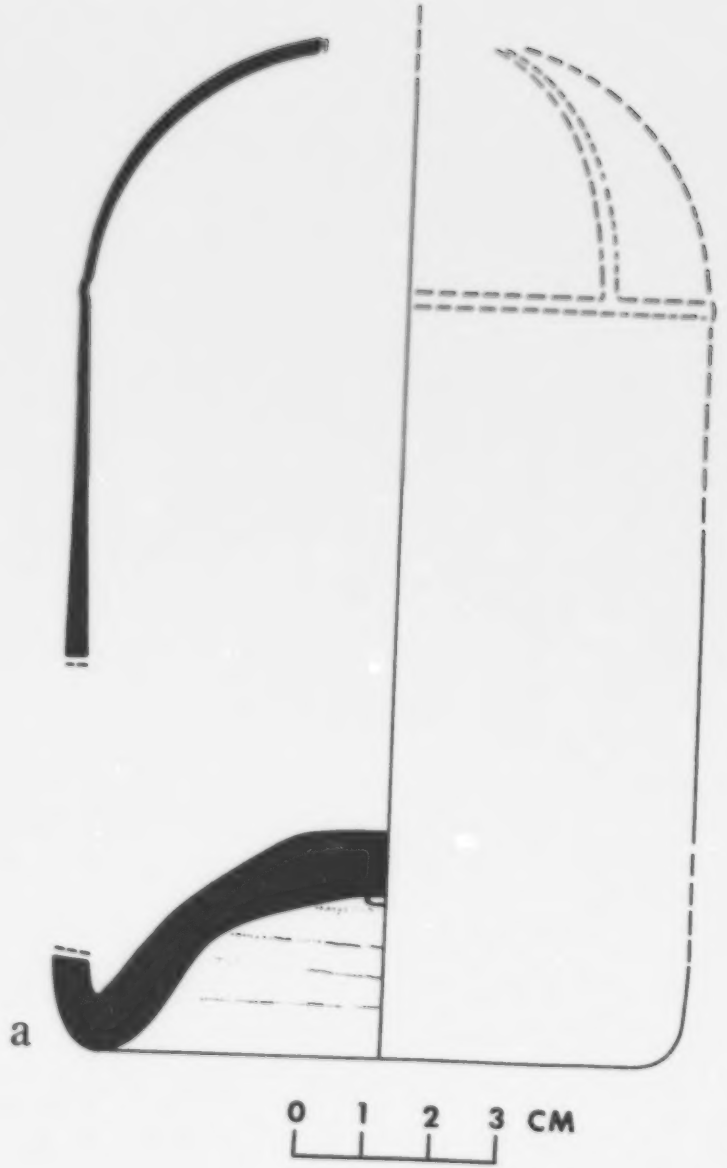


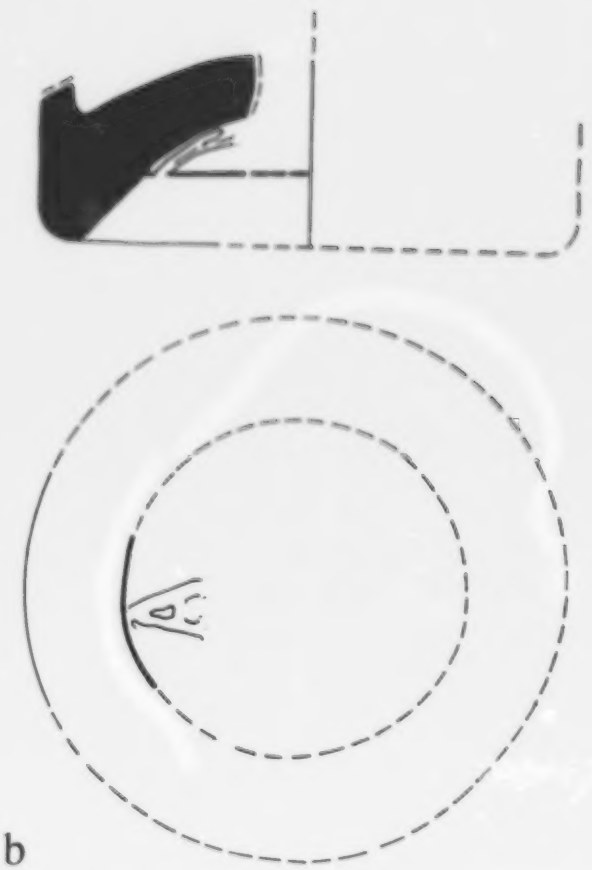
10 "Black" glass base types: a, style 1, ring pontil mark; b, style 2, sand pontil mark.



11 "Black" glass base types: a, style 3, pointed push-up mark; b, style 4, circular push-up mark, sand pontil mark.

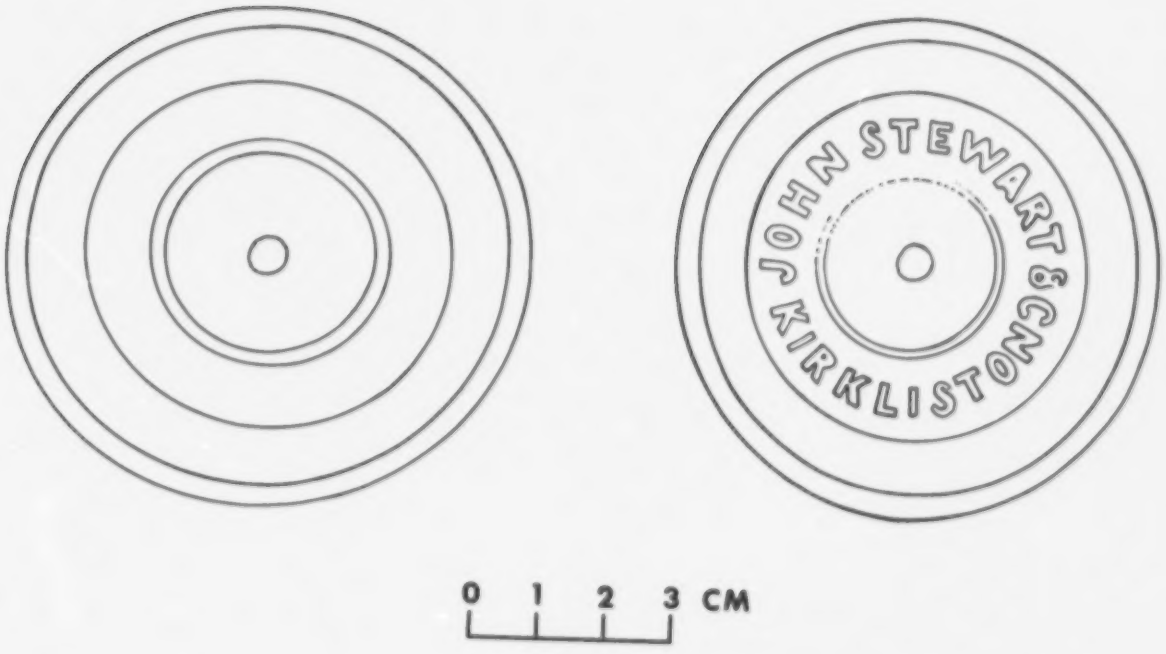
12 "Black" glass base types: a, style 5, moulded base with push-up mark and sand pontil mark; b, style 6, moulded base with circular push-up mark.



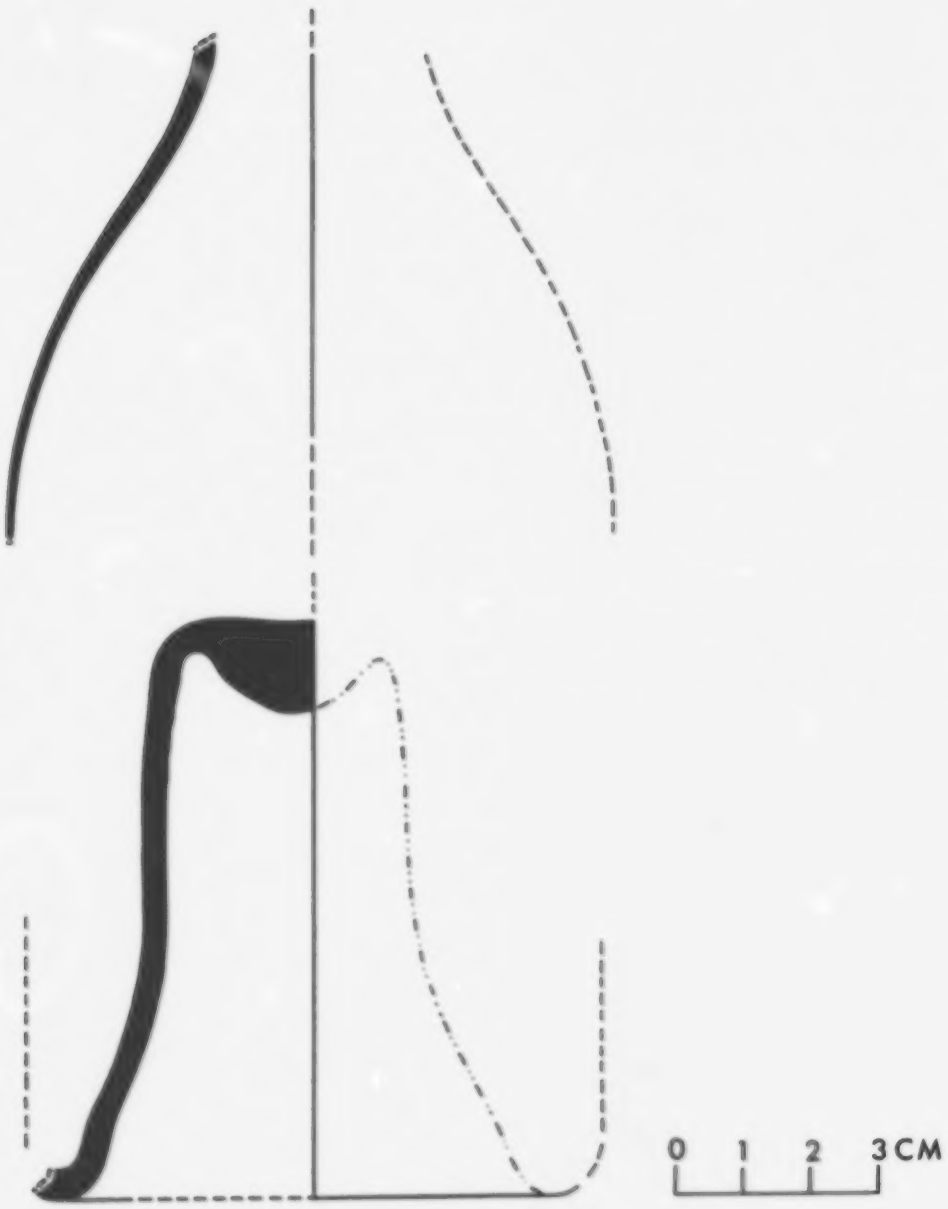


13 "Black" glass base type 7, moulded bases with embossing: a, formed in a Rickett's mould, and displaying moulded lines and a central mamelon; b, displaying embossed lettering.

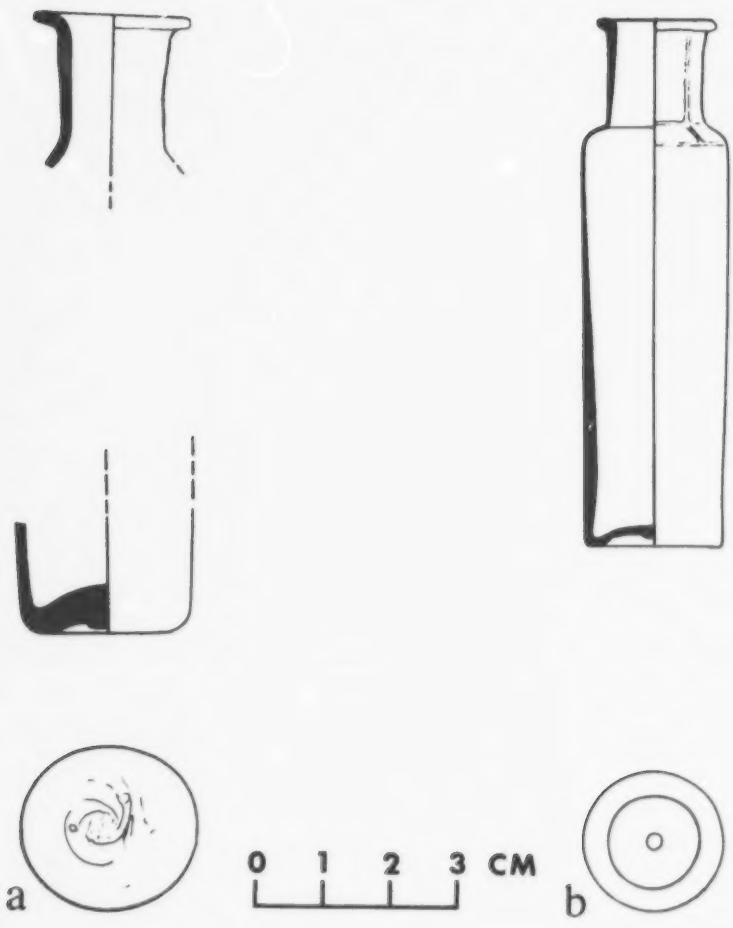
14 Reconstruction of a typical cylindrical green glass liquor bottle.



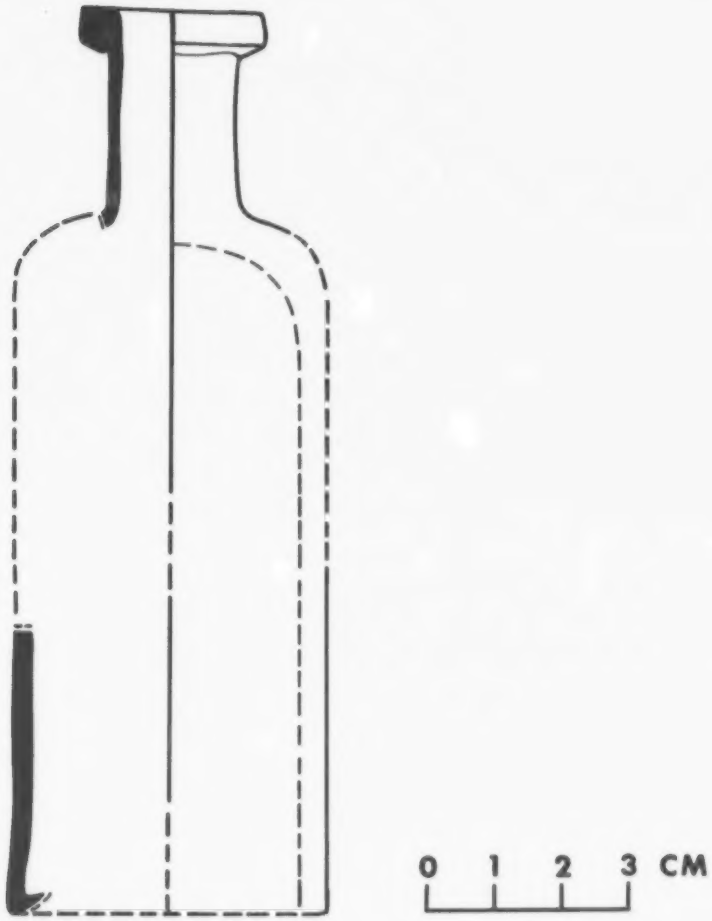
15 Assorted moulded bases from cylindrical green glass liquor bottles.



16 Characteristic elongated shoulder and bell-shaped push-up from a "champagne" style liquor bottle.

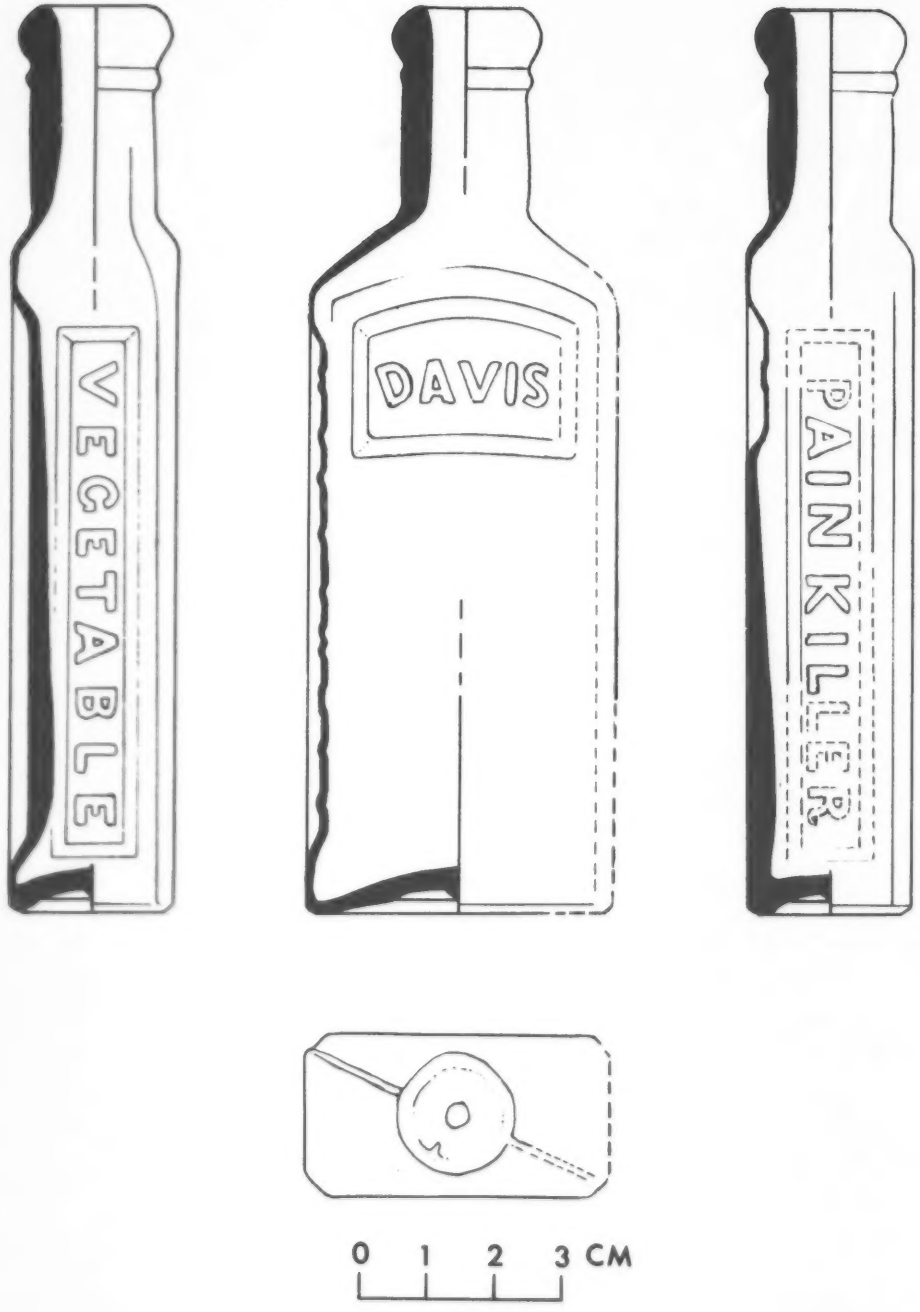


17 Single-dose medicine vials: a, formed either in a dip mould and empontilled or from glass tubing, and then hand-finished; b, formed in a three-piece mould, and then hand-finished.

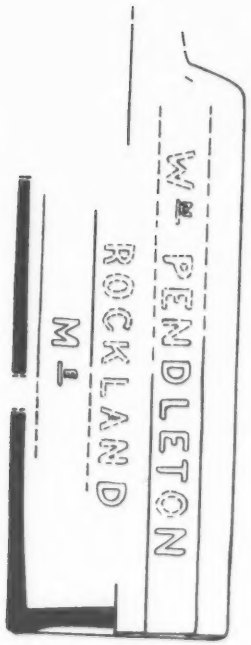


18 Multiple-dose medicine bottle in the tall Blake style,with a patent lip.

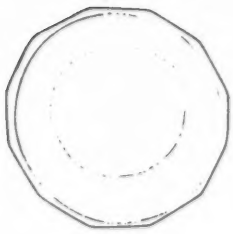
19 Multiple-dose medicine bottles in the plain oval style: a, with a patent lip, and moulded and empontilled base; b, with an extract lip, and moulded base.

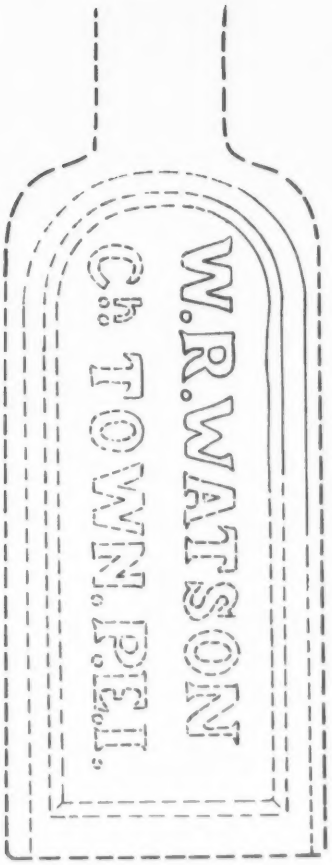


20 The distinctively shaped patent and proprietary medicine bottle, Perry Davis Vegetable Painkiller.

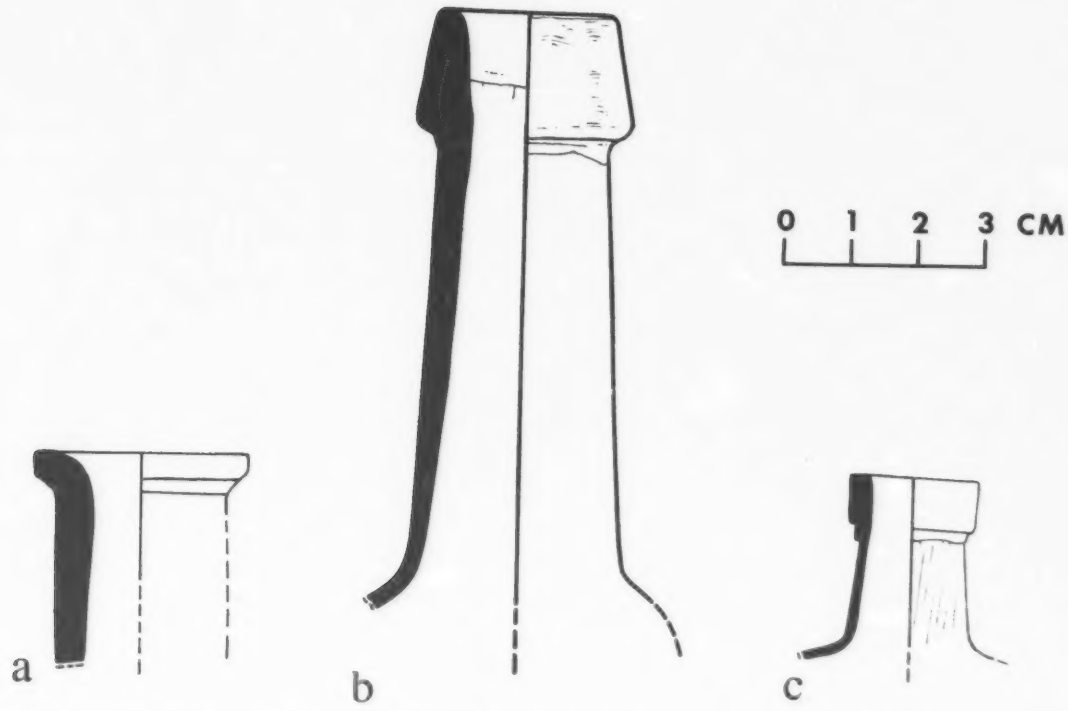


21 A patent and proprietary medicine bottle in the fluted prescription style, with parts of the embossed words W^m PENDLETON, ROCKLAND, M^e.

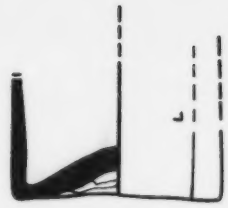


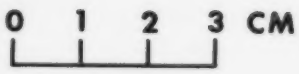


22 A patent and proprietary medicine bottle, with parts of the embossed words W.R. WATSON Ch TOWN, P.E.I.

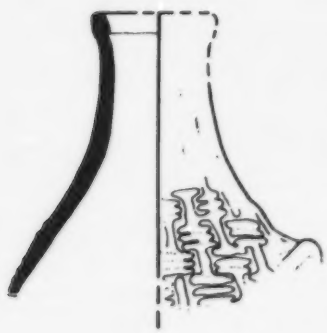


23 Miscellaneous necks and finishes from medicinal bottles: a, prescription lip; b, ring-type or oil lip; c, deep lip, or flat patent lip.

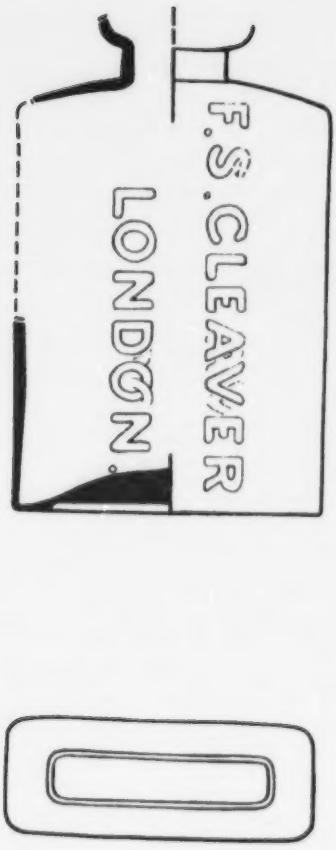




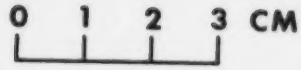
24 Possible Genuine Essence medicine bottle, displaying part of an embossed serif on the body and vent marks as well as a pontil mark on the base.

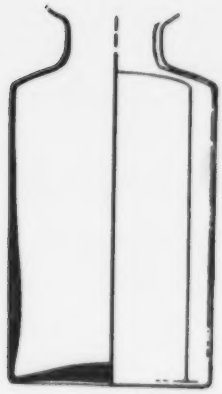


25 Perfume bottle with basket-weave pattern and vestigial handles, meant to resemble a wicker basket or demijohn.



26 Perfume bottle with embossed lettering and ball neck.



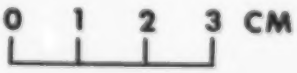


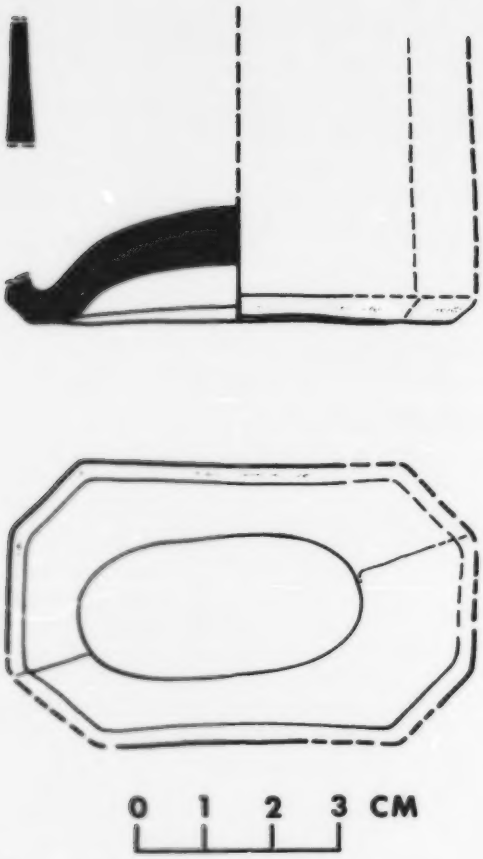
27 Perfume bottle with ball neck.

28 Ball neck thought to belong to a perfume bottle.

29 Pressed cosmetic jar of white translucent glass, displaying chill wrinkles on the base.

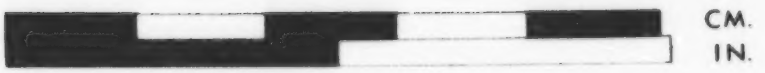
30 Sauce bottle finish manufactured with the aid of a lipping tool.



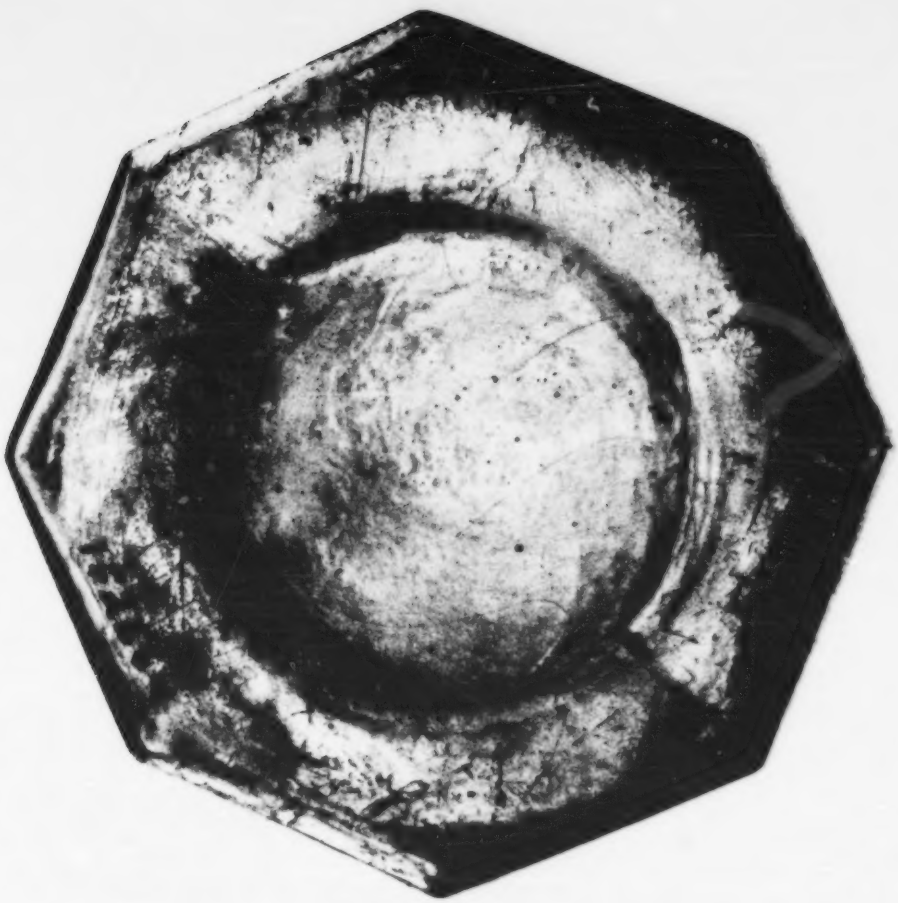


31 Body and base from a typical rectangular sauce bottle with chamfered corners.

a

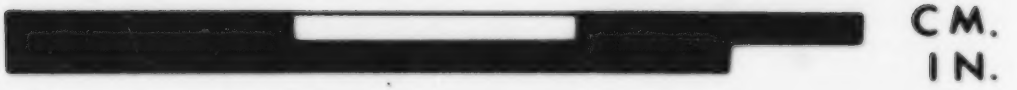


32a Octagonal, fluted cone ink bottle with inward-folded lip.

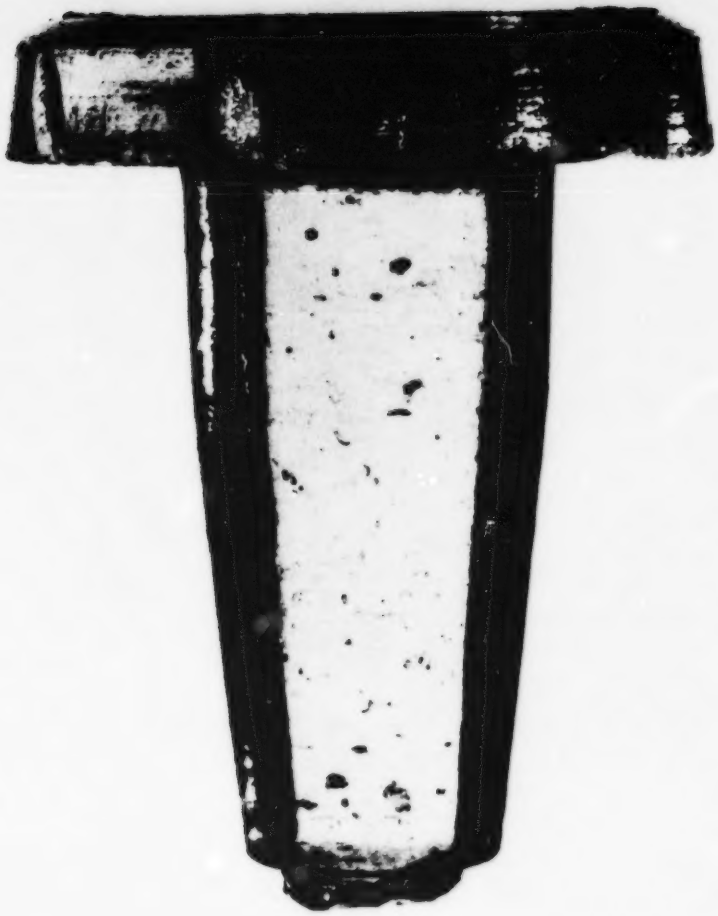


b

32b Octagonal, fluted cone ink bottle with inward-folded lip.

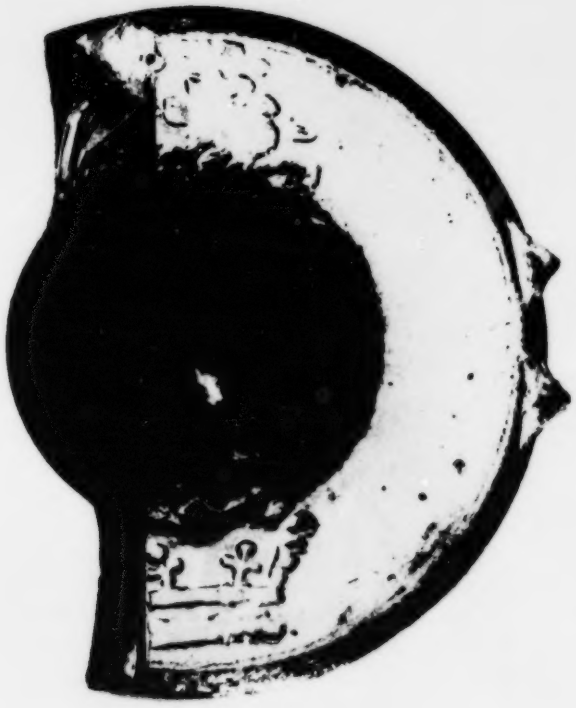


33 Pharmaceutical- or perfume-type stopper, with a ground shank.



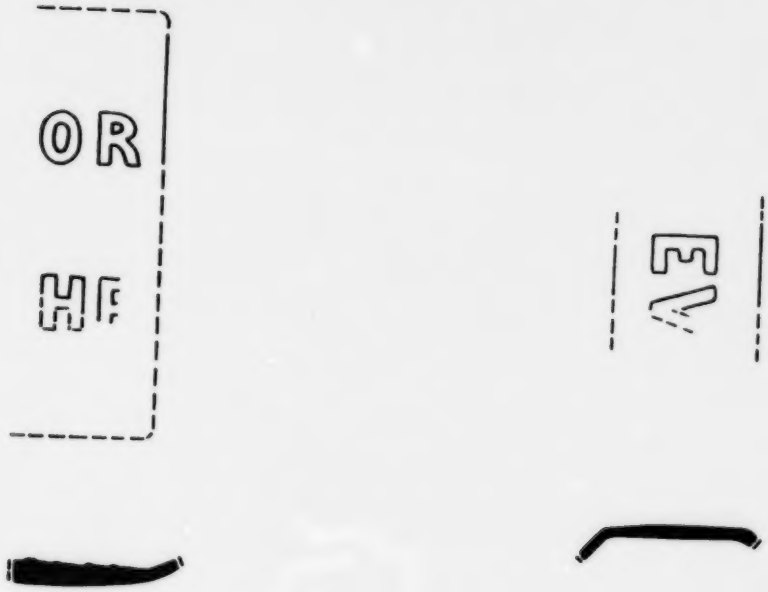
a

34a Liquor- or sauce-type stopper, with a shank meant to be wrapped in shell cork.

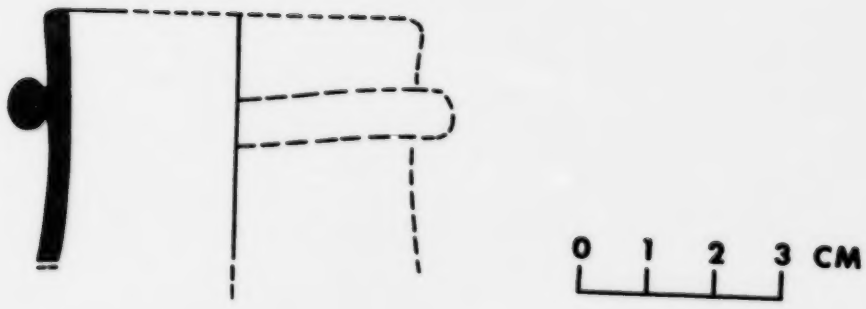


b

34b Liquor- or sauce-type stopper, with a shank meant to be wrapped in shell cork.



35 Miscellaneous embossed bottle fragment.



36 Unidentified finish-neck fragment.

Cutlery from the Roma Site,
Prince Edward Island
by Barbara J. Wade

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Abstract

The cutlery from the Roma site, Brudenell Point, Prince Edward Island, excavated by the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch of Parks Canada in 1968, 1969 and 1970, comes from three major contexts: French, ca. 1732-45; English, ca. 1823-49, and late 19th-century. The cutlery recovered includes knives, clasp-knives, forks, spoons and scissors. In some cases the artifacts can be closely related to their contexts, but in other cases this is not possible.

The cutlery is described and organized according to shared characteristics. However, in some cases the groups are small and show no common characteristics.

Submitted for publication 1973, by Barbara J. Wade, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, Ottawa.

Introduction

The Roma site was a French fishing and trading settlement established by Jean Pierre Roma in 1732 on the east coast of what is now Prince Edward Island. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1740, then sacked and burned by New England privateers in 1745. The site was reoccupied between about 1823 and 1849 when a general store, called the MacDonald store, was leased to two partners, Angus and Hugh MacDonald. The partnership dissolved in 1832 and Angus MacDonald continued the enterprise until approximately 1839-43. The MacDonald store was then occupied by Dr. David Kaye until 1849 (McNally 1972); it was dismantled around 1850. From 1849 to 1865 the use of the land is not known, but in 1865 the site was again occupied by Malcolm Shaw. His private dwelling is referred to as the Shaw house (see Fig. 1).

The quantity of cutlery from the site is small - 41 items most of which are generally badly fragmented. The cutlery is organized according to shared characteristics except when small groups showed no common characteristics. Dating is based primarily on the archaeological contexts established by E. Frank Korvemaker in his excavation of the Roma site in 1968, 1969 and 1970 (Korvemaker 1969; 1970; 1972). In most cases, Korvemaker was able to identify buildings as original French structures or those constructed after the French occupation. Some analysis has also been attempted on the basis of dateable stylistic characteristics cited in references.

Knives

The knives from the site include both table knives and food preparation knives. There are five categories, based on shared characteristics, totalling twelve items. Of these, only the five blades in category 2 originate exclusively from French contexts of the site.

Category 1

The blade in category 1 is characterized by a flat and tapered tang which is in one piece with the blade, there being no bolster to separate the two. There is one knife blade only in this category (Fig. 2a). It is relatively long, 25.5 cm, and is 3 cm at its widest. These dimensions would suggest that it is not a table knife but a food preparation knife.

This artifact comes from the French trash pit which has a date bracket of 1732 to 1745 (see Fig. 1). The shape is similar to a "rat-tail knife blade" found at Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania (Grimm 1970: 146, Pl. 60, Fig. 6). The fort was occupied solely by the British for a relatively short period of eight years (1758-66), and the artifacts can be accurately dated within these years and their provenience established (Grimm 1970: 175). This evidence from Fort Ligonier suggests that the Roma knife blade is of British origin dating to the second half of the 18th century, despite the fact it was found in the French trash pit. Perhaps the blade was left behind by the New Englanders who destroyed the Roma settlement in 1745.

Category 2

Category 2 includes five iron knife blades (Fig. 2b) which have in common the Wharncliffe or beak point, rat-tail tang, a choil and a bolster (simply a slightly raised ridge in this case), a straight back and edge, and parallel sides. All five specimens are blades and tangs only. One of the blades is marked with parallel curved brass inserts (Fig. 3).

These knife blades are larger than table knives (the most complete specimen measures 19 cm in length and over 2

cm in width) and they were probably used in the kitchen in the preparation of food.

Two of these knife blades come from the French trash pit (ca. 1732-45). Two come from Roma's company house, one from a surface lot associated with both occupation periods, the other from a context associated with the French (Korvemaker 1972: 144, 145). The fifth blade in this category comes from another of Roma's buildings where a limited number of artifacts was found in the grading of a dirt road passing directly over the building site (Korvemaker 1970: 83); the context for this knife, however, appears to relate to the original French occupation (Korvemaker 1970: 83). The knife blades of this shape, found mainly in French contexts, are not documented in any sources thus far consulted, so cannot be definitely designated as French.

Category 3

Category 3 includes three blade fragments which have in common a flat tang, a prominent bolster, a long choil, straight blade back and edge, and an indeterminate point shape (see Fig. 2c). In addition, one specimen has bone scales. (The term "scales" is used to designate the two bone halves which make up the handle for a flat-tanged instrument.)

These three blades come from three proveniences: one from a fill layer of the MacDonald store (occupation ca. 1823-49); one from the Shaw house (purposely removed in the late 1800s or early 1900s), and one from a French trash pit (ca. 1732-45). These varied contexts and the lack of references for this blade shape make it impossible to further date or identify these examples.

Category 4

Category 4 consists of two examples of a blade shape (Fig. 2d) which has a rat-tail tang, indeterminate handle, short but raised bolster, a choil, straight blade back and straight blade edge, probably parallel, and an indeterminate point shape.

One blade comes from the MacDonald store in a layer which pre-dates 1850, and the other from a structure which has been identified, with relative certainty, as a French building constructed by Roma between 1732 and 1745. This latter feature which lies within the horseshoe shape of the settlement, has yielded few French artifacts. No conclusions can be drawn from the information available.

Category 5

The one blade in category 5 (Fig. 2e) has a shape that

tapers, on both the blade back and edge, about 1.5 cm before a raised bolster. It has a rat-tail square-sectioned tang, and an indeterminate handle and blade point. Because of the tapering on the blade back and edge, there is no real choil. From the fragment which remains, the sides appear to be straight and parallel.

This blade comes from a layer in the MacDonald store thought to post-date 1850. However, in the Rosewell (Gloucester County, Virginia) report, there is an example of a knife blade fragment similar to this one, described as a "kitchen knife..., [with] short, hipped shoulder, and square-sectioned tang," which has been dated to the 18th century (Noël Hume 1962: 197, 98, Fig. 21, No. 8). It is therefore difficult to assign this artifact to a specific occupation period within the site.

Clasp-knives

There are seven items in the clasp-knife collection, of which four are blades only. The blades all seem to relate to the French occupation period (three of which have been designated as "French" clasp-knife blades). The three complete, or nearly complete, clasp-knives could relate to the Roma, the MacDonald, or modern occupation of the site.

Category 1

There is one complete clasp-knife in category 1 (Fig. 4a). The blade shape cannot be determined because the specimen has been conserved with the blade closed, no longer pivotting. It has a single blade, single bolster, and a bone covering, with four rivet pins. The general shape of the knife is what is today referred to as a "swell end Jack" (Peterson 1958: 138, Fig. 172). This knife comes from the MacDonald store in a layer probably consisting of the rubble left from the store after it was dismantled around 1850. The artifacts from this layer possibly date from the MacDonald occupation, including Dr. Kaye's brief stay in the store.

Category 2

Another clasp-knife from the site has a metal, rather than organic, covering (Fig. 4b). It is a single bolster type with a rounded bulbous end. The insides are missing except for the spring.

This clasp-knife comes from a building probably built by Roma between 1732 and 1745; however the particular context may be subject to a mixture of 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century artifacts, and also consists of fill on top of the destroyed building (Korvemaker 1972: 142). This unusual knife type has not been observed in any references consulted.

Category 3

One almost complete clasp-knife (Fig. 4c) is penknife-sized with a wood covering, single blade, no bolster (probably

missing) and a general shape which narrows toward the bolster end. On one side of the covering is a multi-pointed shield of an undetermined material. This knife was found in the MacDonald store, from a layer close to the surface. Although the knife covering is made of wood, it has not greatly deteriorated, suggesting perhaps that it is not very old.

Categories 4, 5 and 6

Categories 4, 5 and 6 include blades which have no handles. Categories 4 and 5 are "French" clasp-knife blades: that is, a single-bladed knife in which the blade is held in place, when extended, by a protruding double lug on the back at the pivot end, acting as a stop; when complete it has a wooden covering/handle. The designation "French" is derived from the fact that some of the blades which have been found are marked with French names (Harris et al. 1965: 348-9).

Category 4

Category 4 includes two "French" clasp knife blades that are characterized by a dorsal hump on the blade back which then becomes concave toward the point (Fig. 4d). The blade edge is indeterminate. One blade is marked with the letter V placed over the N of N-G.

These two examples from the Roma site were found in the trash pit which dates from the French occupation period of the site. This blade shape is discussed in the report on the Guebert site, Randolph County, Illinois, an 18th-century historic Kaskaskia Indian village. The author has described it as "characterized by a cutting edge which curves upward toward the tip, and a back edge which slopes downward toward the tip for about two-thirds of its length" (Jelks 1966: 19-20, as quoted by Good 1972: 157). It is further identified by a "long clip point" (Peterson 1958: 139, as quoted by Good 1972: 157; see also Jelks 1966, as quoted by Good 1972: Fig. 36, b, c, and d).

Category 5

The other "French" clasp-knife blade has a straight back, indeterminate edge and a spear point (Fig. 4e). This shape is not described in the sources consulted, but the object is from the French occupation period of the site.

Category 6

The remaining blade shape is basically a spear point with the back and edge diverging toward the rivet end, but the back is slightly upcurved at the tip of the point (Fig.

4f). This blade was found in the trash pit relating to the French occupation of the site.

Forks

There are two two-tined forks, two three-tined forks, one four-tined all-metal fork, one "carving" fork, and one fragment of a probable two-tined fork with a bone handle, found at the Roma site.

Category 1

Category 1 includes two two-tined forks (no handles) which have a prominent shoulder and bolster, rounded shank and rat-tail tang (Fig. 5a). The earliest forks, from about the first half of the 16th century, were two-tined with large steel tines. They were originally used in carving and have been referred to in one reference as "German" forks (Brunner 1967: 59). The shoulder is a feature found on forks around 1770 (Kidd 1972) so that this fork must at least post-date that time. The two-tined forks were eventually superseded by three- and four-tined forks, but continued in use until about 1835 (Kidd 1972).

These artifacts come from two different building contexts: one from the MacDonald store in a layer which post-dates 1850, and one from Roma's storage cellar in a layer consisting of soil on top of the collapsed cellar roof. The contexts do not seem very relevant with respect to the two-tined forks; the fork from the Roma context is probably intrusive, but the other fork could have been left by the occupants of the MacDonald store who may have continued to use an outmoded fork style.

Category 2

Category 2 includes two three-tined forks (no handles) which have a baluster-shaped shank, a shoulder, a prominent bolster, and a rat-tail tang (Fig. 5b). The three-tined fork was introduced to England about 1667 and came into general use about 1700. It was superseded by the four-tined fork which was introduced about 1726 and was in common use from about 1750 (Kidd 1972). However,

> the number of prongs (tines)...is not a reliable guide to age, for two, three and even four-pronged forks can be found in virtually

> every period down to the end of the 19th century, and while the four-pronged fork has been well established for 100 years now there is a tendency to revert to the three-pronged type (Kidd 1972).

The balustroid shank or midsection bulge is a feature which occurs more often in the third quarter of the 18th century than in the first half of it (Noël Hume 1970: 180). As already mentioned, the shoulder feature post-dates 1770.

One of the three-tined forks comes from the MacDonald store, close to the surface; the other is a surface find. Dating is not definite as the MacDonald store artifact could be in a context which post-dates 1850.

Category 3

Category 3 of the Roma cutlery is one all-metal fork with no tang; Brunner calls it a "French" fork. This fork type made its appearance at the end of the 17th century, and was curved, with three, or more often four, short tines (Brunner 1967: 59). In the all-metal style of fork the shoulder, bolster and handle, as separate entities, become incorporated into one continuous piece of metal.

The example from the Roma site (Fig. 5c) has a stem which is flat in cross-section; there are small "ears" at the top of the stem.

"Ears" are a feature which occurs in spoons of the same period, after 1775. The dating of forks according to handle design, based on the dateable characteristics of spoon handles, is used because "the handles of forks followed the same design as spoons of the same period" (Howard 1903: 80). This example comes from the MacDonald store in a layer of rubble probably left after the store was apparently dismantled around 1850.

Category 4

The traditional shape of the first two-tined forks is carried over to the present time in the form of the "carving" fork (Brunner 1967: 59). Except for its size, and the guard bar on the back, the carving fork in this collection (Fig. 5d), is the same shape as the two-tined fork in category 1. The basic design of the carving fork has not altered for several hundred years (Brett 1968: 126). The Roma specimen was found in a fill layer in the MacDonald store.

Category 5

Category 5 in the fork collection is a bone handle fragment, tapered and slightly curved, with a metal butt and a balustroid-shaped shank. The tines are missing but

it was probably a two-tined fork with a shoulder. It was found in the MacDonald store in a near surface layer which could post-date 1850.

Spoons

Of the eight spoons from this site, four come from the MacDonald store (ca. 1823-49). They consist of a teaspoon handle fragment in grey metal, fiddle pattern, (Fig. 6c); a teaspoon bowl fragment, oval-shaped, of grey metal; a tablespoon with an ovate-shaped bowl, flat stem in cross-section, flaring toward the stem end (made of iron and quite badly fragmented), and an ovate-shaped tablespoon with "ears" on the stem. This latter spoon crossmends with a stem which is flat in cross-section, has a fiddle pattern stem end, downturned, with a dognose on the underside. The complete spoon, when mended, is approximately 22 cm in length (Fig. 6b). It is made of brass, and on the underside of the stem is a complete unidentified maker's mark (Fig. 8).

Most of the features of the spoons from the Roma site are dateable to the early 19th century, thus being compatible with the occupation of the store. For example, the fiddle pattern and "ears" were in style at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries (Jackson 1892: 143); the ovate-shaped bowl dates from the middle of the 18th century and continues to the present (Currier 1970: 169). In the second half of the 18th century the ends are usually downturned (Noël Hume 1970: 183). The dognose is a feature which is introduced around the middle of the 18th century. However, the oval-shaped bowl of the grey metal teaspoon is associated with the pre-1750s. (One difficulty in the dating of cutlery features, as with other artifacts, is that no feature begins and ends in a specific year; rather, there is always the possibility of concurrent styles, some waxing, while others are waning.)

Of the remaining spoon fragments one is made of grey metal with a stem that is square in cross-section (Fig. 6a). Both the bowl shape and the stem end are indeterminate. It comes from the trash pit relating to the French occupation period of the site.

An iron spoon, almost complete except for the tip of the bowl, measures 18.5 cm and has a semi-fiddle pattern stem end (Fig. 7). The stem is flat in cross-section. This type of spoon has been found at other sites, including Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick, and Coteau-du-Lac, Quebec,

but as yet little is known about it. One may conjecture that it is a 19th-century spoon (having an ovate-shaped bowl and spatulate or fiddle pattern stem end in most examples) of a rather common type. It was probably used in the kitchen, on the table of a rather modest household, or for the use of the enlisted men in the military. This particular example was found in a topsoil layer which could have been farmed as late as 1930, and which cannot be related to structural remains (Korvemaker 1969: 196).

There are two fragmented bowls in the spoon collection. One is made of grey metal with slight "ears" below the bowl on the stem, and the other is made of iron. These pieces come from the storage cellar of the Roma occupation.

Scissors

There are two certain and one possible scissors fragments from this site.

The latter is made of brass with a small projection or knob on the outside upper circumference of the bow and could therefore equally well be a candle snuffer handle (Fig. 9). It has a winged Spanish shank (a shank shape which curves outward in a semicircle and then inward to rest on the bow, projecting slightly beyond it), which is characteristic of the 19th century (Himsworth 1953: 154, 156). However, this item also has the shank joining the bow off-centre, a feature attributed to the mid-17th to 18th century (Noël Hume 1970: 168). The bow is oval in cross-section, but circular in shape. It comes from Roma's company house in a distinctly French context.

Another scissors fragment is made of iron with a triangular shank (cross-section), joining an oval wire bow at centre (Fig. 10). A straight shank joining at the centre of the bow is an 18th- and 19th-century characteristic. This fragment was found in a general context probably dating to the MacDonald occupation.

The last piece in the collection is half of a pair of shears (Fig. 11). The shears are made of iron and measure 22.5 cm in length, although they are incomplete. The blade shape is triangular in plan view, with a straight back and edge and a sharp point. Sharp-pointed shears were essentially used by women in the home, while square-ended ones were probaby used by the clothier (Himsworth 1953: 152). The handle of these shears would have been in one piece with the blades. The words, CAST STEEL, are impressed on the blade in the shape of a half circle near the handle, above which is another indistinguishable impression; below the words is an impression with illegible characters within the shape of an impressed rectangular box (Fig. 12). Commercial use of cast steel began in 1772 (Lummus 1922: 263). The shears were found in a general context of the MacDonald store.

Handles

Several handle fragments were found at the Roma site; these cannot be identified definitely as knife, fork or spoon handles. Two are bone and one is a metal stem end.

One set of scales has bevelled edges (Fig. 13), and could have been part of a knife or fork. It comes from the MacDonald store in a layer dated around 1850. Bone scales have been found on knives and forks from other sites, such as Fort Beausejour and Coteau-du-Lac. As yet no information is available for dating these types, but they seem to appear in great abundance and in various occupation periods.

The other bone handle is badly fragmented and of the hafted type (where a rat-tail tang is glued or riveted into a hollow made in the handle). It is part of the surface material from a context of an unidentified French building within the limits of the French settlement (Korvemaker 1970: 81).

The last handle fragment in this group is made of iron and could have been the stem of an all-metal fork or spoon (Fig. 14). It has a very flat spatulate stem end, but the stem gets thicker as it narrows and becomes almost rectangular in cross-section. It comes from a French context of the Roma company house.

Conclusions

The cutlery from the Roma site includes tableware as well as possible kitchen utensils: some of the knife blades and tablespoons appear over-large for table use, suggesting possible use as serving spoons and butcher knives.

Where possible, the artifacts have been described in terms of their probable relationship to the two major occupation periods: French, 1732-45, and English, ca. 1823-49. Where applicable, pieces have been compared with similar specimens found in other 18th-century colonial North American contexts.

There are five knife blades, all with the same characteristics, which come from French contexts of the site. Another knife blade was found in a French trash pit and is similar to a knife from an exclusively British site dated to the mid-18th century. The rest of the knives are from both French and British contexts; comparisons with specimens described in several sources offer no additional dating evidence. However, there are three "French" clasp-knife blades which do come from distinct French contexts of the site.

Two three-tined forks with features dating after the last quarter of the 18th century were recovered, one of which was found in the MacDonald store. Also found in association with this building was an all-metal fork with "ears" on the stem, a feature dating from about 1775. There is also one fork handle fragment which has a shoulder feature, dating it after 1770. This was a surface find associated with the MacDonald store.

Four spoons found in conjunction with the MacDonald store exhibit the following early 19th-century features: the fiddle pattern stem end, "ears," dognose, and ovate-shaped bowls (a feature which first appeared about 1750 and continues to the present). Two bowl fragments were uncovered in Roma's storage cellar, one of which exhibits the characteristic 19th-century "ears," which suggests that this is intrusive.

One of the scissors has features which could date it anywhere from the mid-17th to the mid-19th century. It was found at Roma's company house. Other scissors with indeterminate features come from the MacDonald store.

From this brief summary, it would seem that there is a definite relationship between some of the artifacts, their archaeological contexts, and the stylistic characteristics cited in sources consulted. In other cases, contexts do not correspond with stylistic characteristics of the artifacts.

From what is represented in the Roma cutlery collection, it appears that the artifacts are not of a "fine" quality, although it is unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from such a small and fragmented collection. Indeed, in the glass collection from the French occupation period of this site, some of the ware is of "very competent workmanship;" also, it was not unlike Jean Pierre Roma's character to wish to "inject a little grandeur into his plans, and quite possibly onto his table" (McNally 1972).

Cutlery perhaps has less chance of being found on an archaeological site than most objects since when a piece of cutlery is broken it can easily be modified into another useful object. Also, "fine" quality cutlery was probably retained over long periods of time for the intrinsic value of the material from which it is made.

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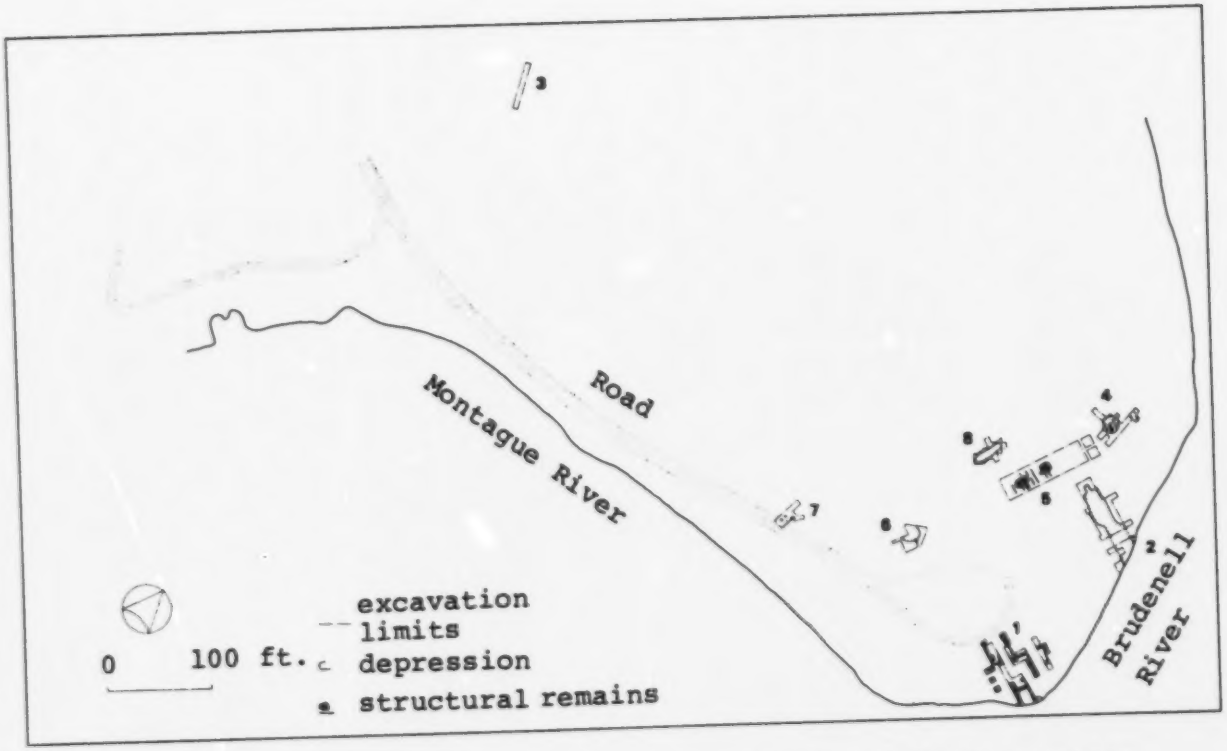
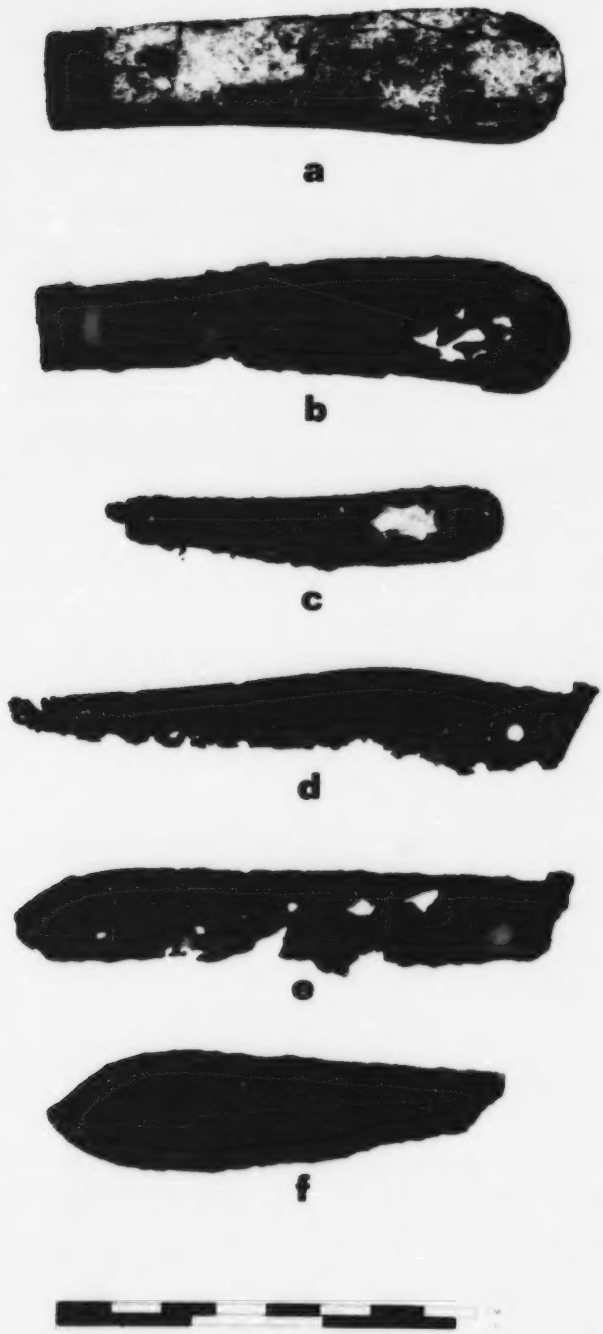


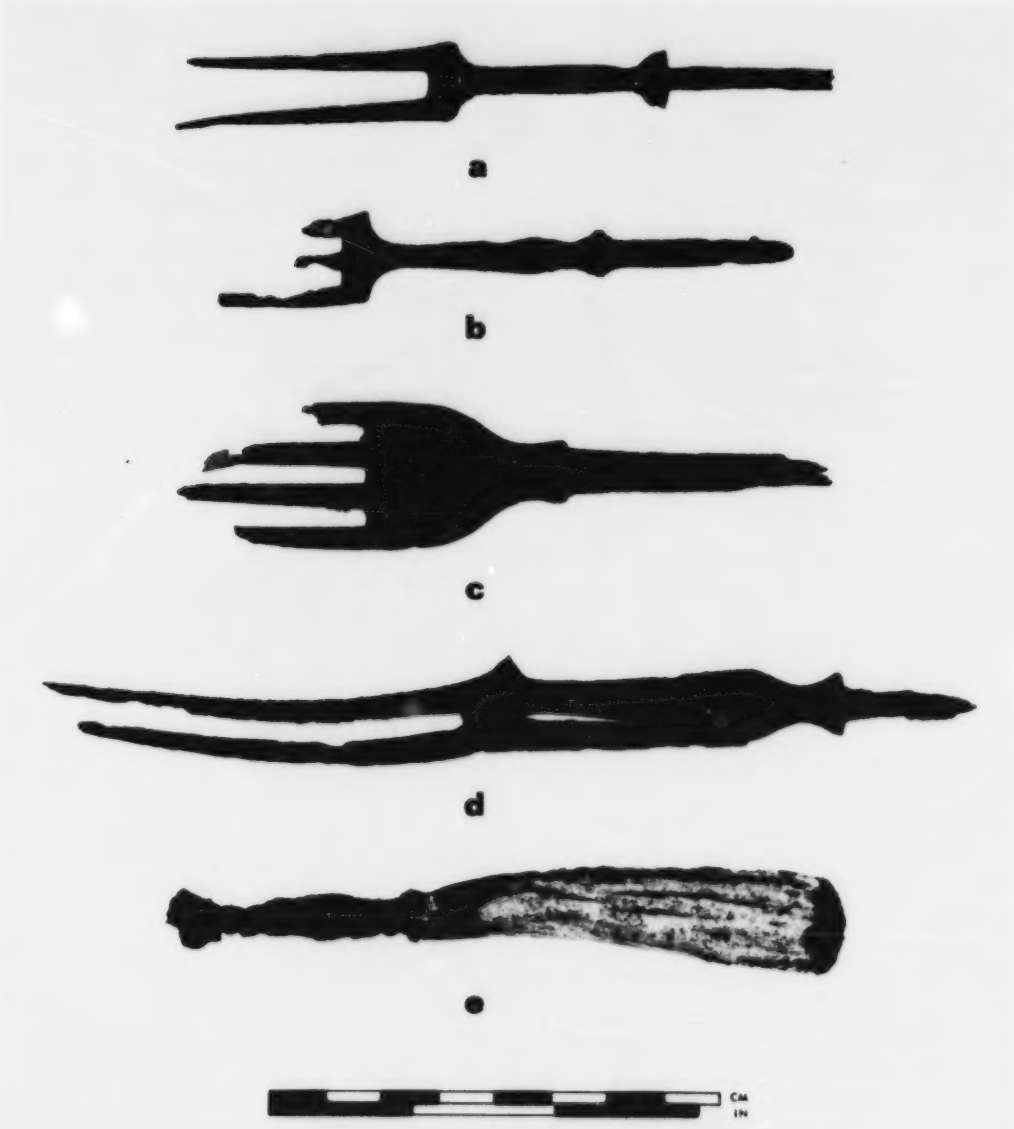
1 Location of features in which cutlery was found at the Roma site. 1, the MacDonald store; 2, Roma's storage cellar; 3, the Shaw house; 4, a French building constructed by Roma between 1732 and 1745; 5, the Roma Company house; 6, an unidentified French building within the limits of the French settlement; 7, a Roma building in the grading of a dirt road passing directly over the building site; 8, a French trash pit.

2 Table knives: a, category 1; b, category 2; c, category 3; d, category 4; e, category 5.

3 Close-up view of the mark on the table knife shown in Fig. 2b.



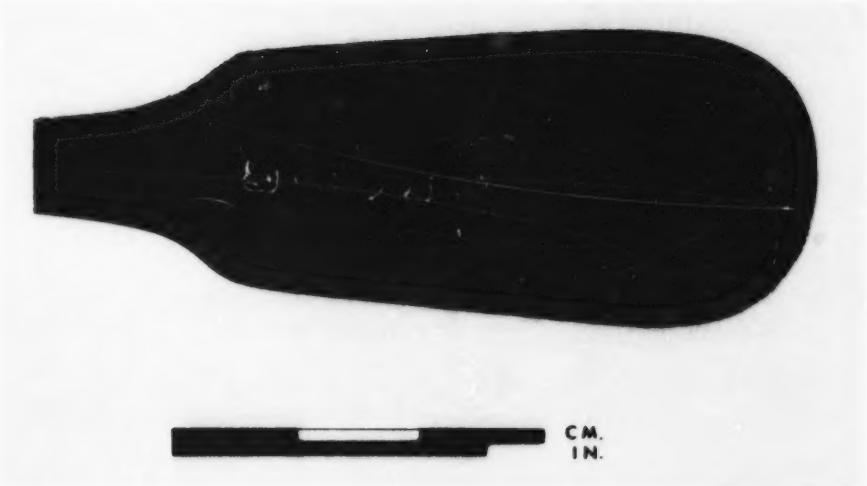
4 Clasp-knives: a, category 1; b, category 2; c, category 3; d, category 4; e, category 5; f, category 6.



5 Table forks: a, category 1; b, category 2; c, category 3; d, category 4; e, category 5.

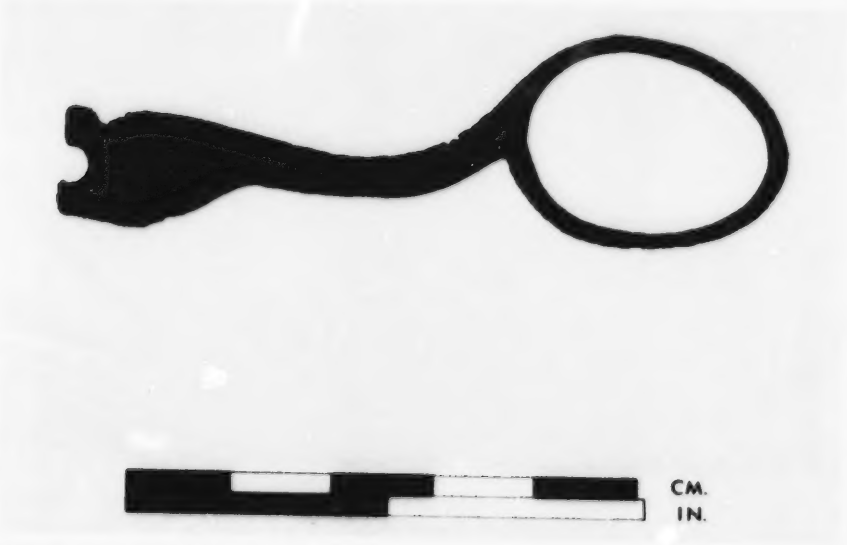
6 Spoons: a, grey metal spoon fragment; b, brass tablespoon; c, grey metal teaspoon handle fragment.

7 Iron tablespoon.



8 Close-up view of the maker's mark on brass tablespoon.

9 Brass scissors fragment (or candle snuffer handle).



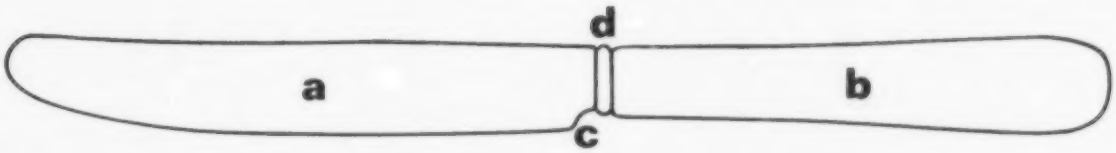
10 Iron scissors fragment.

11 Iron shears fragment.

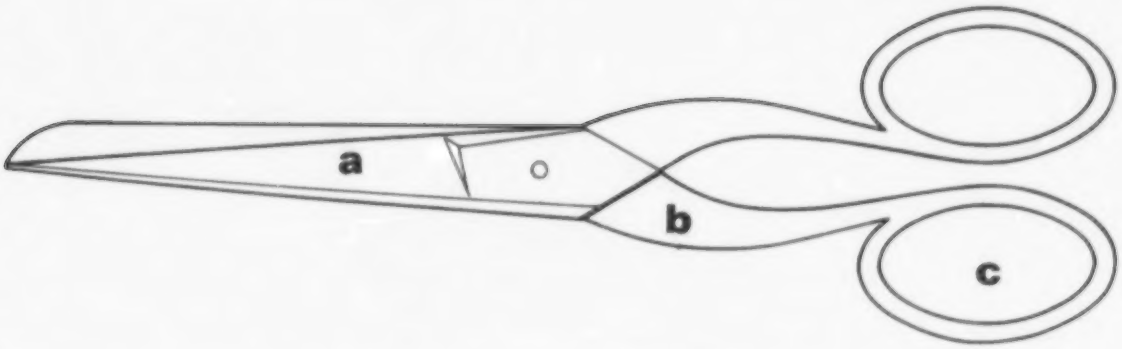
12 Close-up view of stamp on iron shears.

13 Bone scales with bevelled edges.

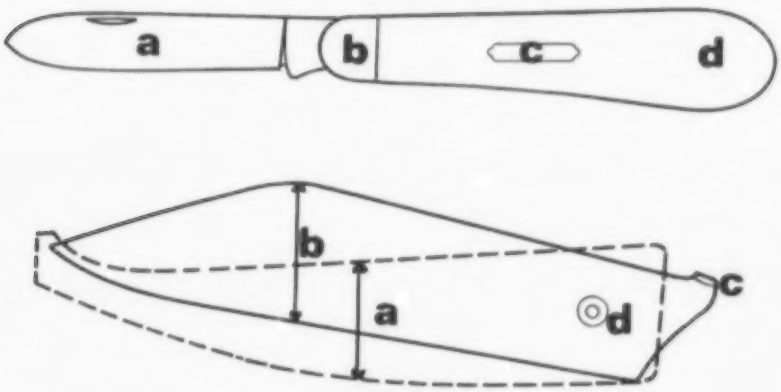
14 Iron handle of an all-metal fork or spoon.



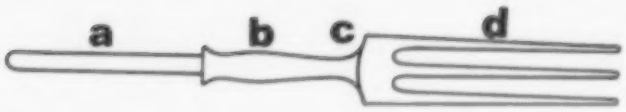
15 Table knife terminology: a, blade; b, handle; c, choil; d, bolster. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)



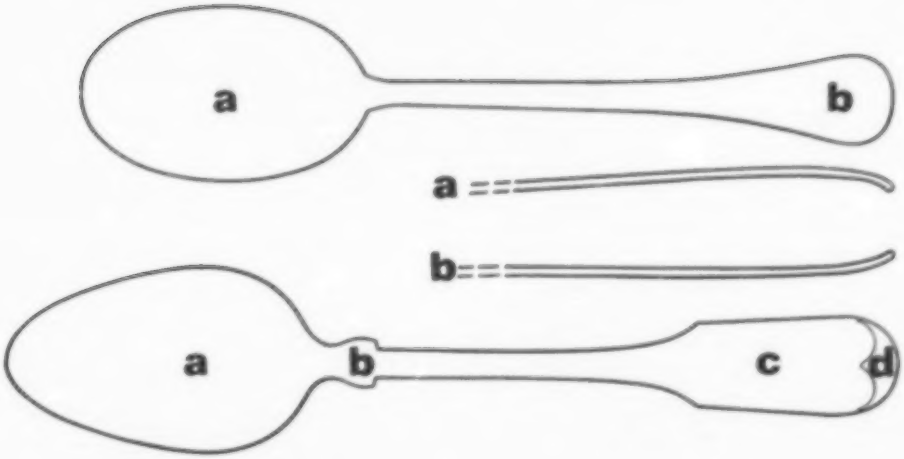
16 Scissors terminology: a, blade; b, shank; c, bow. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)



17 Clasp-knife terminology: a, blade; b, bolster; c, shield; d, covering.
"French" clasp-knife terminology: a, covering; b, blade; c, lug; d, pivot pin. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)



18 Fork terminology: a, rat-tail tang; b, shank; c, shoulder; d, tines. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)



19 Spoon terminology: a, oval-shaped bowl; b, spatulate stem end.
Handle terminology: a, downturned stem end; b, upturned stem end.
Spoon terminology: a, ovate-shaped bowl; b, "ears"; c, fiddle pattern stem end; d, dognose. (Drawing by Derek Ford.)

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